

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY Weekly Report

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# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 24, 1958, Adjournment

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
<b>Reciprocal Trade</b> (HR 12591)	Reported 5/21/58 Passed 6/11/58	Reported 7/15/58 Passed 7/22/58	PL 686 8/20/58
<b>Defense Reorganization</b> (HR 12541)	Reported 5/22/58 Passed 6/12/58	Reported 7/17/58 Passed 7/18/58	PL 599 8/6/58
<b>Mutual Security Program</b> (HR 12181)	Reported 5/7/58 Passed 5/14/58	Reported 5/26/58 Passed 6/6/58	PL 477 6/30/58
<b>Mutual Security Funds</b> (HR 13192)	Reported 6/27/58 Passed 7/2/58	Reported 8/5/58 Passed 8/23/58	To President
<b>Social Security</b> (HR 13549)	Reported 7/28/58 Passed 7/31/58	Reported 8/14/58 Passed 8/16/58	To President
<b>Corporate, Excise Taxes</b> (HR 12695)	Reported 5/30/58 Passed 6/5/58	Reported 6/12/58 Passed 6/20/58	PL 475 6/30/58
<b>Postal Rate, Pay Increase</b> (HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57 Passed 8/13/57	Reported 2/24/58 Passed 2/28/58	PL 426 5/27/58
<b>Atomic Secrets Sharing</b> (HR 12716)	Reported 6/5/58 Passed 6/19/58	Reported 6/5/58 Passed 6/23/58	PL 479 7/2/58
<b>Surplus Disposal</b> (S 3420)	Committee Bypassed Passed 7/23/58	Reported 3/8/58 Passed 3/20/58	To President
<b>Emergency Housing</b> (S 3418)	Committee Bypassed Passed 3/19/58	Reported 3/6/58 Passed 3/12/58	PL 364 4/1/58
<b>Omnibus Housing</b> (S 4035)	Reported 8/2/58 Rejected 8/18/58	Reported 6/19/58 Passed 7/11/58	
<b>Debt Ceiling</b> (HR 13580)	Reported 8/1/58 Passed 8/6/58	Reported 8/15/58 Passed 8/23/58	To President
<b>Education Aid</b> (HR 13247)	Reported 7/15/58 Passed 8/8/58	Reported 8/8/58 Passed 8/13/58	To President
<b>Omnibus Farm Bill</b> (S 4071)	Reported 8/2/58 Passed 8/14/58	Reported 7/28/58 Passed 7/25/58	To President
<b>Welfare Fund Disclosure</b> (S 2888)	Reported 7/28/58 Passed 8/6/58	Reported 4/21/58 Passed 4/28/58	To President
<b>Labor Law Revision</b> (S 3974)	Committee Bypassed Rejected 8/18/58	Reported 6/10/58 Passed 6/17/58	
<b>Community Facilities</b> (S 3497)	Reported 6/6/58 Rejected 8/1/58	Reported 3/31/58 Passed 4/16/58	
<b>Depressed Areas</b> (S 3683)	Reported 7/1/58 Passed 8/15/58	Reported 4/28/58 Passed 5/13/58	To President
<b>Revised Rivers, Harbors</b> (S 3910)	Reported 6/17/58 Passed 6/18/58	Reported 6/14/58 Passed 6/17/58	PL 500 7/3/58
<b>Small Business Administration</b> (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57 Passed 6/25/57	Reported 6/16/58 Passed 7/1/58	PL 536 7/18/58
<b>Alaska Statehood</b> (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57 Passed 5/28/58	Reported 8/30/57 Passed 6/30/58	PL 508 7/7/58
<b>Hawaii Statehood</b> (S 50) (HR 49)	Approved 8/6/58	Reported 8/30/57	
<b>Highway Construction</b> (HR 9821)	Reported 3/6/58 Passed 3/13/58	Reported 3/22/58 Passed 3/28/58	PL 381 4/16/58
<b>Space Agency</b> (HR 12575)	Reported 5/26/58 Passed 6/2/58	Reported 6/12/58 Passed 6/16/58	PL 568 7/29/58
<b>Mining Subsidies</b> (S 4036)	Reported 7/30/58 Rejected 8/21/58	Reported 7/3/58 Passed 7/11/58	
<b>Unemployment Benefits</b> (HR 12065)	Reported 4/23/58 Passed 5/1/58	Reported 5/22/58 Passed 5/28/58	PL 441 6/4/58

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## CONGRESS APPROVES 110 OF IKE'S 234 REQUESTS

Congress, laboring under the pressure of international crisis, a domestic recession and fall elections, was more generous to President Eisenhower's legislative program in 1958 than in any year since 1954.

The second session of the Democratic-controlled 85th Congress approved 110 of 234 specific Presidential legislative requests -- 47 percent -- as analyzed by Congressional Quarterly. This is a sharp reversal of the 85th Congress' attitude toward the President's program; last year Congress reached a new low in its reception of the Eisenhower requests: it approved only 36.9 percent.

Mr. Eisenhower's best years with Congress were his first two: the Republican-controlled 83rd Congress gave him a batting average of 72.7 percent in 1953 and 64.7 percent in 1954. Since then, his program has not done so well with Democratic majorities in Congress, as the summary below shows.

One reason for his improved showing in 1958 may be indicated in the remarks of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) at session end: "It has been one of the most non-partisan Congresses in many years." But House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) probably offers a better clue: "I think this has been the hardest working session of Congress I have ever served in...."

### Action on 1958 Requests

Here is the breakdown of Congressional action on President Eisenhower's 234 specific legislative requests in the second session of the 85th Congress:

- 110 requests were approved by both the House and Senate and are either law or awaiting the President's signature -- 47 percent.
- 9 requests were passed by either the House or the Senate but not both -- 3.8 percent.
- 5 had been reported from committee to the floor of either house but had not come up for a vote -- 2.1 percent.
- 10 requests received committee hearings but were not reported to the floor -- 4.3 percent.
- 41 requests received no action at all -- 18 percent.
- 59 requests received unfavorable action, either through rejection in committee or on the floor -- 25 percent.

The Eisenhower legislative scores in the 83rd Congress (1953-54 - Republican), 84th Congress (1955-56 - Democratic) and 85th Congress (1957-58 - Democratic):

Year	Proposals Submitted	Approved By Congress	Approval Score
1953	44	32	72.7%
1954	232	150	64.7
1955	207	96	46.3
1956	225	103	45.7
1957	206	76	36.9
1958	234	110	47.0

### Key

Sources of President Eisenhower's 1958 legislative requests follow with the Congressional Quarterly symbol for each, date, and Weekly Report page on which it is covered:

Symbol	Source, Message	Date	Page
A	State of the Union	Jan. 9	29
B	Budget	Jan. 13	49
C	Outline of Military and Civilian Pay Adjustments	Jan. 14	
D	Agricultural Message	Jan. 16	97
E	Economic Report	Jan. 20	99
F	Labor	Jan. 23	134
G	Education	Jan. 27	136
H	Reciprocal Trade	Jan. 30	162
I	Special Postal Program	Feb. 11	200
J	Special Economic	Feb. 12	200
K	Mutual Security	Feb. 19	214
L	Press Conference	Feb. 28	250
M	Knowland-Martin letter	March 8	317
N	Jobless pay extension	March 25	394
O	Advance procurement funds	March 26	393
P	Space program	April 2	424
Q	Defense Reorganization	April 3	460
R	Rivers-Harbors Veto	April 15	489
S	Automobile Imports	April 16	490
T	Railroad Program	April 22	519
U	Reorganization Plan No. 1	April 24	546
V	Rivers-Harbors Letter to Knowland-Martin	April 26	547
W	Letter to Rayburn on Federal-State Action Committee	May 14	654
X	Aviation Agency	June 13	799
Y	Euratom Agreement	June 23	830
Z	Passport Message	July 7	905
AA	Federal employees pay study	July 15	934
BB	Debt limit increase	July 28	1009
CC	Independent Offices Appropriation Veto	Aug. 4	1043

### Boxscore Ground Rules

Only specific requests for legislative action submitted to Congress by the President were tabulated for the Boxscore. Excluded from the list of legislative requests were proposals advocated by officials of the executive branch, but not specifically by the President; measures that the President endorsed but did not request; suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics, if no legislative action was requested; nominations.

Almost all appropriation requests were excluded because they are a yearly occurrence and provide the funds necessary to carry out regular functions of the Government. But CQ included several appropriation requests the President designated at key points of certain programs, and which were submitted in special messages (rather than in the budget).

Because requests for approval of treaties carry over from one Congress to the next, CQ listed all unratified treaties sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower from 1953 on.

The number of requests is a fair, but necessarily somewhat arbitrary, count of the Presidential proposals. Requests can be totaled in many ways. Though not all the President's proposals were equally important, CQ makes no attempt to weigh them. But a rough, automatic weighting results from major requests usually having several points.

Congress does not always vote "yes" or "no" on a Presidential proposal. CQ evaluates compromises to determine if the request is closer to approval or to rejection of the President's request.

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S EISENHOWER BOXSCORE FOR 1958

Following is a list of President Eisenhower's 1958 legislative requests sent to Congress, and action taken on them through Aug. 23, when Congress adjourned. A letter in parentheses following each request indicates the principal and most definitive source of the request. A key to the letters is given in the box on the preceding page. Treaty requests are followed by the date the treaty was sent to the Senate.

## Symbols

- ✓ *Favorable Action*
- X *Unfavorable Action*
- H *Hearings Held or Underway*
- # *Congressional Inaction Would Constitute Favorable Action*
- \* *Request Previously Submitted and Denied.*

## Agriculture

	HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION	HOUSE FLOOR ACTION	SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION	SENATE FLOOR ACTION	FINAL OUTCOME	PUBLIC LAW NUMBER
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Extend Titles I and II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) until June 30, 1959. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2. Authorize additional \$1.5 billion for expenses and losses sustained in sale of farm surpluses for foreign currency. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3. Terminate the acreage reserve program at the end of the 1958 crop year. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	459
4. Strengthen the conservation reserve program by authorizing an additional \$125 million for calendar year 1959. (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	459
5. Authorize price supports within a range of 60 to 90 percent of parity for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and peanuts to be determined administratively within guidelines already established by law for practically all other commodities. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6. Authorize price supports within the same range for tobacco. (D)	X	X	X	X	X	
7. Authorize price supports within the same range for dairy products. (D)	X	X	X	X	X	
8. Eliminate the escalator clauses governing price supports on basic commodities under the Agricultural Act of 1949. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9. Base price supports for cotton on the average quality of the crop. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
10. Eliminate acreage allotments for corn. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11. Provide authority to increase acreage allotments for cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts, and tobacco up to 50 percent above the levels determined by existing formulas. (D)	X	X	X	X	X	
12. Enlarge the Commodity Credit Corporation Advisory Board from 5 to 7 members and require Senate confirmation of its members. (D)	X		X			
13. Extend the powers of the Advisory Board to advising the Secretary of Agriculture in the exercise of the wider discretionary authority requested for determining both acreage allotments and price support levels. (D)	X		X			
14. Extend the National Wool Act. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
15. Extend the school milk program after its expiration date of June 30, 1958. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	478
16. Restrict cost-sharing in the conservation program to those practices which achieve longer lasting conservation benefits. (D)	X		X			
17. *Require the states to meet at least 25 percent of the cost of certain future emergency disaster relief programs for agriculture. (D)	X		✓	✓		
18. Revise the distribution formula under Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit the allocation of a larger amount of loan funds to acute disaster areas. (E)			H			
19. Approve legislation to assist both electric and telephone borrowers to obtain financing from private sources where the security is adequate and loans can be repaid in a reasonable time. (D)						
20. Enact legislation to encourage private investors to make more insured farm real estate loans. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	748

## Education and Welfare

### EDUCATION

- Enact an expanded program of \$140 million for the National Science Foundation to expand basic research and improve and extend science education. (G)
- Authorize a program of Federal scholarships for able high school students who lack financial means to go to college. (G)
- Authorize matching grants to the states to encourage improved state and local testing programs to identify potential abilities of students at an early stage in their education. (G)
- Authorize matching grants to the states to encourage strengthening of counseling and guidance services on the local, high school level and in colleges and universities. (G)
- Authorize matching Federal grants to the states to improve and expand the teaching of science and mathematics. (G)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION	HOUSE FLOOR ACTION	SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION	SENATE FLOOR ACTION	FINAL OUTCOME	PUBLIC LAW NUMBER
1	2	3	4	5	6
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	459
X	X	✓	✓	✓	459
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
X	X	X	X	X	
X	X	X	X	X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
X	X	X	X	X	
X		X			
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	478
X		X			
X		✓	✓		
		H			
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	748
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	



6. Authorize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide graduate fellowships to encourage more students to prepare for college teaching careers. (G)
7. Authorize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide Federal grants, on a matching basis, to assist institutions of higher education in expanding their graduate school capacity. (G)
8. Authorize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide a four-year program to support special centers in colleges and universities for instruction in foreign languages not commonly taught in the U.S. and to support institutes for those already teaching foreign languages. (G)
9. Authorize the Office of Education to make grants to state educational agencies to improve collection of statistical data about the status and progress of education. (G)
10. Limit Federal participation in the nation's educational processes to four years. (G)
11. Reduce and then terminate grants for operation of schools in Federally affected areas and restrict current assistance to instances where Federal personnel both live and work on Federal property. (B)
12. \*Enact temporary legislation under which the Federal Government can help medical and dental schools build teaching facilities. (B)

## HOUSING

1. Raise the allowable maximum of outstanding FHA-insured loans by \$3 billion for each of the next 5 years. (B)
2. Increase to \$30,000 the maximum mortgage amount on owner-occupied housing. (B)
3. Increase the maximum amount of mortgage insured by FHA from \$10,000 to \$12,000 for single-family relocation homes in high cost areas. (B)
4. Enact legislation to revise ceilings on interest rates and remove discount controls on Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages. (E)
5. Remove interest-rate limitations on FHA-insured loans for rental projects. (J)
6. Remove interest-rate limitations on FHA-insured loans for cooperative housing. (J)
7. Liberalize special provisions in existing programs of housing for the elderly and consolidate them into a separate rental housing program for the elderly. (B)
8. Require states and localities to provide an increasing share of urban renewal project costs. (B)
9. Change existing formula under which the local agency pays for one-third and Federal capital grants pay for the remaining two-thirds of the net project cost, to one providing for annual reductions so that by fiscal 1962 the Government will contribute not more than 50 percent of the costs of the local projects. (B)
10. Authorize local communities to share costs of community planning programs from the beginning. (B)
11. Authorize program funds now for fiscal 1959 and each of the succeeding five fiscal years to give positive assurance to states and cities concerning the urban renewal program. (B)
12. Extend current authorization for 70,000 units of public housing. (B)
13. Authorize \$200 million for college housing program in fiscal 1959. (B)
14. \*Encourage private financing for college housing by raising current interest rates. (B)
15. Prohibit direct loans on college housing where private funds are available on reasonable terms. (B)
16. Authorize Federal guaranties of college housing obligations which do not have Federal tax exemption. (B)
17. Repeal requirement that all mortgage purchase commitments made by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. be made at par value. (B)

## WELFARE

1. Modify formulas for public assistance and gradually reduce Federal participation in financing of the program. (B)
2. \*Increase amount and duration of unemployment insurance benefits and extend coverage to firms with one to three workers, to employees in Puerto Rico and to state and local government employees. (E)
3. Authorize a 50 percent increase in the number of weeks unemployed persons could draw unemployment benefits. (N)
4. Provide nonoccupational temporary disability insurance for state and territorial employees where programs have not been established. (E)
5. \*Provide long-term financing on a self-supporting basis for railroad retirement system. (B)
6. \*Enact legislation to recover Federal overpayments to the railroad retirement account and apply them to meet general budget liabilities to the old age and survivors insurance trust fund for military benefits. (B)
7. \*Assist the states to meet costs of civil defense organizations. (B)
8. Give state governments a greater share of the responsibility for the promotion and regulation of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, particularly in the fields of health and safety. (W)

## OTHER

1. Modify Federal program of hospital construction grants to meet only the most urgent needs. (B)
2. Transfer construction of waste treatment facilities from the Federal Government to the states. (B)
3. Transfer vocational education program from the Federal Government to the states. (B)

1	2	3	4	5	6
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
X	X	X	X	X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	442
✓	X	✓	✓		
✓	X	✓	✓		
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	364
X	X	X	X		
X	X	X	X		
✓	X	✓	✓		
X	X	X	X		
X	X	X	X		
X	X	X	X		
X	X	✓	✓		
✓	X	✓	✓		
✓	X	✓	✓		
X	X	X	X		
✓	X	✓	✓		
X	X	✓	✓		
X	X	X	X	X	
X	X	X	X	X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	441
✓	X	✓	✓		
		H			
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	606
X	X	X	X	X	
H					
H					

4. Authorize the Federal Government to relinquish a portion of local telephone service tax now collected to the states simultaneously with transfer of vocational education and waste treatment programs. (B)

## Foreign Policy

### FOREIGN AID

1. Authorize \$1.8 billion for military assistance for fiscal 1959. (K)
2. Authorize \$835 million for defense support in fiscal 1959. (K)
3. Appropriate \$625 million for the Development Loan Fund for fiscal 1959. (K)
4. Incorporate the Development Loan Fund and set up a Board of Directors to act as a governing body and assure coordination with foreign policy objectives, thus making fund a separate entity. (K)
5. Authorize \$164 million for technical cooperation. (K)
6. Authorize \$212 million for Special Assistance. (K)
7. Authorize a special contingency fund of \$200 million for Mutual Security. (K)
8. Authorize \$10 million to assist in completion of the Inter-American Highway. (B)
9. Approve on an urgent basis an international agreement between the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community to foster construction of approximately six nuclear power reactors in Europe by 1963. (Y)

### IMMIGRATION

1. \*Permit the President to authorize the Attorney General to admit, under temporary parole, escapees selected by the Secretary of State who have fled or will flee from Communist-dominated countries. (B)
2. \*Limit the number of temporary parole escapees in any one year to the average number of aliens who have been permitted to enter the U.S. under special legislation since 1948. (B)
3. \*Grant discretionary power to the Attorney General to permit parolees to remain as permanent residents if they want to, subject to disapproval by Congress. (B)
4. \*Increase the maximum annual immigration quota from 154,857 to about 220,000 by basing ceiling on a percentage of total U.S. population as shown by the 1950 census. (B)
5. \*Distribute the additional quota numbers among countries in proportion to their actual immigration to the U.S. since 1924. (B)
6. \*Permit the use of unused national quota numbers in the succeeding year by pooling such numbers within the geographic areas and distributing among eligible applicants of the area without regard to country of birth. (B)
7. \*Limit allocation of unused quotas to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law. (B)
8. \*Substitute administrative machinery for the private relief bill system of handling individual hardship cases. (B)
9. \*Authorize the Attorney General to handle hardship cases of aliens having close relatives in the U.S., veterans and "functionaries of religious organizations." (B)
10. \*Relax admission requirements for aliens traveling through but not remaining in the U.S. (B)
11. \*Eliminate inspection requirements for aliens seeking admission to mainland from Alaska and Hawaii. (B)
12. \*Repeal requirements that aliens specify race and ethnic classification in visa applications. (B)
13. \*Waive proof of admission for permanent residence in the case of veterans otherwise eligible for special naturalization. (B)
14. \*Repeal requirement that aliens who marry U.S. citizens must have been in the U.S. for one year before marriage to be eligible for adjustment to permanent residence. (B)
15. \*Limit judicial appeal against deportation orders where purpose of the appeal is to delay deportation by "legislation limiting and carefully defining the judicial process." (B)

### OTHER

1. Extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for five years until June 30, 1963. (H)
2. Amend the Reciprocal Trade Act to give certain new authority to the President to negotiate gradual and selective tariff reductions. (E), (H)
3. \*Approve U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. (B)
4. Enact legislation to enable the United States to exchange appropriate scientific and technical information with friendly countries. (A)
5. Authorize Export-Import Bank to extend its lending capacity by \$2 billion. (B)
6. Approve supplemental (fiscal 1958) appropriation for U.S. exhibit at the Brussels Fair. (B)
7. Eliminate the requirement that nations permitted free importation into the U.S. of automobiles and automobile parts intended solely for show purposes grant reciprocal privileges to the U.S. (S)
8. Grant to the Secretary of State discretionary authority to deny or revoke passports to individuals whose presence abroad would impair the conduct of foreign relations. (Z)
9. Permit the Secretary of State to designate as out-of-bounds to American passport holders certain areas where their protection cannot be guaranteed. (Z)

1	2	3	4	5	6
H					
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	477
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	477
X	X	✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	477
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	477
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	477
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	452
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	359
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	686
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	686
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	479
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	424
X	X	✓	✓	✓	352
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	H			
X	X	H			



4. Raise or remove the statutory limit on the size of the Joint Staff. (Q)
5. Amend current law to make it clear that each chief of a military service may delegate major portions of his service responsibilities to his vice chief. (Q)
6. Repeal provision that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall have no vote. (Q)
7. Eliminate at least one, and perhaps two of the four Assistant Secretaries currently authorized for each military department and provide that their duties shall be left to the determination of each service Secretary rather than fixed by law. (Q)
8. Establish the new position of Director of Defense Research and Engineering in place of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. (Q)
9. Reduce to 7 the number of Assistant Secretaries of Defense. (Q)
10. Authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures for the transfer of officers between services, with the consent of the individual in each case. (Q)

## GENERAL

1. Authorize the President to transfer up to \$2 billion between appropriations available for military functions in the Defense Department. (B)
2. Revise military pay and pay for classified civilian employees in the Defense Department according to recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation (Cordiner Committee). (B)
3. Eliminate current longevity system in which a man of lower rank can receive more pay than one of higher rank. (B)
4. Add two pay grades for both officers and enlisted personnel. (B)
5. Widen the pay differentials between grades by means of substantial increases for senior officers and enlisted grades. (B)
6. Establish uniform entering pay rates for each grade. (B)
7. Adjust and improve veterans' compensation, pension and related programs. (B)
8. Eliminate interest rate limitations on the Veterans Administration Home Loan Guaranty program. (E)
9. Revise ceilings on interest rates and remove discount controls which discourage private financing of military housing. (B)

## Miscellaneous and Administrative

## GENERAL

1. \*Amend the Constitution to provide a method for a Vice President to take over duties of a temporarily disabled President. (L)
2. \*Enact legislation to place Government appropriations on an accrued expenditures basis. (B)
3. Approve legislation authorizing an item veto of appropriation bills. (B)
4. \*Amend Government Corporation Control Act to provide Federal budget and audit control of Government corporations authorized to use Federal funds. (B)
5. Extend authority for General Services Administration and Post Office Department to enter into lease-purchase contracts. (B)
6. Repeal Section 601 of PL 155, 82nd Congress, concerning real estate transactions, as unconstitutional. (B)
7. Adopt Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 so that the functions of the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization would be transferred to the President and central authority vested in him. (U)
8. Authorize not more than \$4 million to assist in construction of facilities for the Eighth Olympic Winter Games in the U.S. in 1960. (B)
9. appropriate immediately \$840 million to make available to civilian agencies of the Government one-half of the amounts estimated in the 1959 budget for supplies and equipment chargeable to fiscal 1959 appropriations. (Q)

## AVIATION

1. Establish a Federal Aviation Agency, headed by an administrator and deputy administrator appointed by the President, and incorporating the functions and powers of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Airways Modernization Board. (X)
2. Transfer from the Civil Aeronautics Board to the Federal Aviation Agency the function of issuing air safety regulations. (X)
3. Transfer appropriate Department of Defense functions necessary for effective administration to the Agency and permit participation of military personnel as well as civilians in positions of authority in the Agency. (X)
4. Authorize the President to transfer to the Agency administrator any functions of executive departments or agencies which relate primarily to air traffic management. (X)
5. Prohibit the construction or substantial alteration of any airport or missile site until prior notice has been given the administrator and he has had reasonable time to advise on the effect of the construction on aircraft using the air space. (X)
6. Make the effective date of the legislation, other than that creating the Agency, effective 90 days after enactment and permit the Administrator to defer any portion of the act if it would be in the public interest. (X)
7. Give the Federal Aviation Agency full and paramount authority over the use by aircraft of air space over the United States and its territories except in circumstances of military emergency or urgent military necessity. (X)

1	2	3	4	5	6
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	599
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	599
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	599
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	599
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	599
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	599
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	599
X	X	✓	✓	✓	724
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	422
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	422
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	422
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	422
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	422
X	X	X	X	X	
X	X	X	X	X	
H		H			
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	759
H					
X	X	X	X	X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	365
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	386
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	726
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	726
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	726
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	726
✓	✓	X	✓	✓	726
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	726
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	726



## POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. *Raise postal rates for letters, publications and advertising mail. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	426
2. Establish a five-cent postage rate on all except local letters. (B)			✓	✓	X	
3. Authorize a \$2 billion program to modernize the obsolete physical plant of the Post Office Department over the next three to five years. (I)			✓	✓	✓	426
4. *Discontinue Postal Savings System. (B)	✓					
5. Increase pay for all grades of postal workers by at least 6 percent. (C)	✓		✓	✓	✓	426
6. Increase pay for all grades of classified Federal employees by at least 6 percent. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	462
7. Grant higher percentage pay increases to middle and top bracket levels of Federal employees. (C)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
8. Remove altogether the statutory limitations on the number of Federal positions in the highest pay grades. (B)	X	X	X	X	X	
9. Provide pay incentives for those workers who demonstrate marked proficiency in doing their work. (C)	X	X	X	X	X	
10. Authorize the employment of new postal employees up to the middle of the range within existing grades, in high pay localities, rather than at the lowest step of each grade. (C)	X	X	X	X	X	
11. Provide pay increases for Foreign Service Act employees. (C)	✓	✓			✓	462
12. Provide pay increases for employees of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration. (C)	✓	✓			✓	462
13. *Authorize training programs for Government workers outside the employing agency. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	507
14. *Enact legislation to provide for each employing agency to bear its share of the cost of accident compensation benefits. (B)						
15. Establish a fifteen-member Joint Commission on the Civilian Employee Compensation Policy of the Federal Government to study Federal pay in the three branches of Government and report to Congress by Jan. 1, 1960. (AA)						
16. Delete \$589 million item in the fiscal 1959 Independent Offices' Appropriation bill for the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. (CC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

## SPACE

1. Establish the National Aeronautics and Space Agency and authorize it to conduct research into the problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere. (P)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	568
2. Give the Agency power to conduct research projects in its own facilities or by contract with other qualified organizations. (P)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	568
3. Give the Agency authority to fix the compensation of its employees at rates reasonably competitive with those paid by other employers for comparable work without regard to the provisions of existing classification laws. (P)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	368
4. Provide for transfer to the Agency of such functions, activities and facilities of other departments and agencies as may be found to be appropriate for administration by the new Agency subject to concurrence of heads of affected agencies and approval of the President. (P)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	368
5. Establish a National Aeronautics and Space Board, to be appointed by the President. (P)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	568

## TERRITORIES, D.C.

1. *Grant statehood to Hawaii. (B)	H		✓			
2. *Grant statehood to Alaska, subject to area limitations and defense needs. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	508
3. *Permit citizens of the District of Columbia to elect local officials. (B)			✓	✓		
4. *Permit D.C. citizens to vote in Federal elections.				✓	✓	
5. *Provide for a delegate in the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. (B)						
6. *Bring District of Columbia Unemployment insurance provisions up to the standards recommended for the states. (E)	H		✓	✓		
7. Establish a system of benefits for D.C. workers temporarily disabled from non-occupational causes. (E)						

## Taxes and Economic Policy

## TAXES

1. Continue income taxes at existing rates. (B)			✓			
2. Continue for one year existing excise taxes. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	475
3. Continue for one year existing corporate tax rates. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	475
4. Enact pending legislation to remove unintended tax benefits and hardships. (B)		✓	✓	✓	✓	
5. *Consolidate and simplify wage reporting for income and social security tax purposes. (B)	H					
6. Levy a tax of 3.5 cents per gallon on jet fuels. (B)						
7. Increase tax on aviation gasoline from 2 cents to 3.5 cents per gallon. (B)						
8. Increase both taxes 3/4 cent per year for 4 years, up to 6.5 cents per gallon. (B)						
9. Place receipts from taxes on aviation gasoline, which currently go into the highway trust fund, in the general revenues to help finance operations of the airways. (B)						
10. *Amend the tax laws to extend accelerated depreciation formulas to purchases of used property up to \$50,000 in any one year. (E)	X	X	X	X	X	
11. *Grant taxpayers the option of paying estate taxes over periods of up to 10 years where estates largely consist of investments in closely held businesses. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
12. *Permit closely held corporations the option of electing tax status of partnerships. (E)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	

13. Allow losses on original investments in the stock of small companies to be treated as ordinary loss deductions rather than capital loss deductions. (E)

## ANTITRUST

1. \*Require notification to the antitrust agencies of proposed mergers by businesses of "significant size" engaged in interstate commerce. (E)  
 2. \*Extend Federal regulation to bank mergers accomplished through the acquisition of assets. (E)  
 3. \*Make Federal Trade Commission cease-and-desist orders issued for violations of the Clayton Act final, unless appealed to the courts. (E)  
 4. \*Empower the Attorney General in antitrust cases to issue civil investigative demands for the production of necessary documents without the need of grand jury proceedings. (E)  
 5. \*Authorize the Federal Trade Commission to seek preliminary injunctions in merger cases where a violation may be likely. (E)

## RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

1. #Limit the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to orderly continuation of work started in prior years and provide that they may not start any new projects in fiscal 1959. (B)  
 2. \*Authorize the sale of revenue bonds by the Tennessee Valley Authority. (B)  
 3. Establish an Area Assistance Administration in the Department of Commerce to extend loans, research grants and technical assistance in areas of persistent unemployment. (E)  
 4. Transfer the financing of the forest and public lands highways program of the Department of Commerce to the highway trust fund. (B)  
 5. Provide for the payment from the highway trust fund of the expenses incurred by the Treasury in collecting taxes going into the trust fund. (B)  
 6. Enact legislation to control advertising on the interstate highway system. (B)  
 7. Amend the Highway Act of 1956 to suspend for three years certain expenditures limitations. (M)  
 8. Enact a Rivers and Harbors bill based on construction projects having Administration approval. (V)  
 9. Provide increased monetary authorizations for river basins where 1958 and 1959 fund requirements for projects now under construction will exceed present statutory limits. (R)

## RAILROADS

1. Permit the Interstate Commerce Commission, in determining less than reasonable minimum charges, to consider effect of a rate on competition only if effect would lessen competition, create a monopoly or injure a competitor. (T)  
 2. Transfer from the states to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to curtail, discontinue or abandon interstate or intrastate rail services that impose an undue burden on interstate commerce, if adequate alternative services are available. (T)  
 3. Provide temporary financial assistance to railroads by guaranteeing short-term private loans up to 100 percent (totaling not over \$500 million) for capital additions to, and improvement of, plant facilities and equipment. (T)  
 4. Provide temporary financial assistance to railroads by guaranteeing equipment obligations, up to 10 percent of purchase price (totaling not over \$200 million) for purchase of improved freight cars. (T)  
 5. Clarify agricultural commodity exemption provision of Interstate Commerce Act to accommodate needs of agriculture and prevent undue diversion of traffic from regulated carriers. (T)  
 6. Redefine "private motor carrier" as defined in Interstate Commerce Act to include certain for-hire carriers. (T)  
 7. Apply "primary business test" to redefinition of "private motor carrier." (T)

## OTHER

1. Revise the current debt limit of \$275 billion upward temporarily through fiscal year 1959. (B)  
 2. Raise the statutory debt ceiling from \$275 billion to \$285 billion on a permanent basis and temporarily authorize an additional \$3 billion increase through June 30, 1960. (BB)  
 3. \*Make permanent the Small Business Administration. (B)  
 4. Authorize \$53 million for the SBA in fiscal 1959. (B)  
 5. \*Require that all costs of future loans in Federal credit programs be paid by the borrowers who benefit from the loans. (B)  
 6. Enact legislation to authorize other Federal lending programs to substitute guaranties or insurance of private loans to the maximum feasible extent. (B)  
 7. \*Authorize Government to permit interest rates high enough to attract private lenders. (B)  
 8. Extend the Renegotiation Act. (B)  
 9. Extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 for two years to June 30, 1960. (B)  
 10. Delete rider attached to Defense Appropriation Act in past years which virtually prohibits normal competitive bidding by other countries on defense contracts. (B)  
 11. Extend Export Control Act beyond expiration date of June 30, 1958. (B)  
 12. \*Permit Securities and Exchange Commission to apply its simplified notification procedure to security issues in amounts up to \$500,000. (E)  
 13. Approve amendments to the Antidumping Act of 1921 to improve its administration. (E)  
 14. \*Increase Patent Office fees. (B)  
 15. Provide funds for the improvement of the Federal economic statistics programs. (E)

## CONGRESS ADJOURNS

The second session of the 85th Congress adjourned sine die in the early morning hours of Aug. 24. The House adjourned at 2 a.m., the Senate at 4:11 a.m.

Prior to adjournment both chambers passed and sent to the President a joint resolution (H J Res 704) setting Jan. 7, 1959, as the date for convening the first session of the 86th Congress.

## MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate and House Aug. 23 agreed to the conference report on the fiscal 1959 mutual security appropriations bill (HR 13192 -- H Rept 2704). As sent to the President the bill carried total appropriations of \$3,298,092,500 -- \$652 million less than the Administration requested and \$358,307,500 less than Congress authorized for fiscal 1959.

The Senate passed the bill earlier Aug. 23, with total appropriations of \$3,518,092,500 -- \$440 million more than the House had voted July 2. (For House passage, see Weekly Report p. 852; for Senate and conference action, see below)

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to President Eisenhower, HR 13192, the Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1959, appropriated:

Military assistance	\$1,515,000,000
Defense support	750,000,000
Development Loan Fund	400,000,000
Technical cooperation	150,000,000
Special assistance	200,000,000
President's contingency fund	155,000,000
General administrative expenses	33,000,000
United Nations	
Relief and Works Agency	25,000,000
Technical assistance	20,000,000
Children's Fund	11,000,000
Refugee program	1,200,000
Other Programs	
Intergov't. Committee for European Migration	12,500,000
Escapee program	8,600,000
State Department Administrative expenses	6,692,500
Atoms for Peace	5,500,000
Ocean freight charges	2,100,000
Organization of American States	1,500,000
Control Act expenses	1,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,298,092,500</b>

HR 13192 also:

Banned use of funds in the act for migration to the Western Hemisphere of any person not having a security clearance or for unauthorized publicity or propaganda purposes within the U.S.

Required semi-annual reports to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees on payments in excess of \$25,000 made to any one engineering project.

Limited to 20 percent of any appropriation item the amount that could be obligated and/or reserved during the

last month of availability, except for the President's contingency fund and the Development Loan Fund.

Reiterated the opposition of Congress to the seating in the United Nations of the Communist China regime as the representative of China.

Banned use of funds in the act and any counterpart funds for payment of pensions, annuities, retirement pay or adjusted service compensation for any persons serving in the armed forces of any recipient country.

Ratified and confirmed all qualified obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1958, and the date of enactment of the act in anticipation of such appropriations.

Provided that up to 50 percent of the proceeds in foreign currencies from the sale of certain U.S. surplus agricultural commodities may be used for purposes other than those for which the funds were originally appropriated but still within the purposes of the act, and required that quarterly reports be made to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees on the use of such foreign currencies.

## SENATE ACTION

The Senate Aug. 23 passed HR 13192 by voice vote, appropriating \$3,518,092,500. The Senate Aug. 22, by voice vote, agreed en bloc to Senate Appropriations Committee amendments increasing by \$440 million the total amount provided earlier by the House version of the bill. During Aug. 23 debate, the Senate rejected, by a 36-45 roll-call vote, an amendment by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) that would have reduced by \$100 million funds for military assistance; and, by a 36-41 roll call, rejected another Ellender amendment to reduce by \$50 million funds for defense support. (For voting see chart p. 1150)

**BACKGROUND** -- The Committee Aug. 5 reported HR 13192 (S Rept 2204). It raised from \$300 million to \$580 million funds for the Development Loan Fund, for which President Eisenhower had requested \$625 million. Also included in Committee recommendations were general provisions relating to the use of mutual security funds including the use of certain foreign currency proceeds. (Weekly Report p. 1054)

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Ellender -- Reduce by \$100 million funds for military assistance; Aug. 23. Roll-call vote, 36-45.

Ellender -- Reduce by \$50 million funds for defense support; Aug. 23. Roll call, 36-41.

## CONFERENCE ACTION

A Senate-House conference committee Aug. 23 reported a compromise version of HR 13192 (H Rept 2704) appropriating \$3,298,092,500 -- a cut of \$220 million in the Senate figure. Conferees agreed to appropriate \$400 million for the Development Loan Fund and \$750 million for defense support.

The Senate and House Aug. 23 agreed to the conference report by voice votes. The House rejected by a 38-186 standing vote, a motion by Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) to recommit the conference report to the conference committee for further study.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Congress Aug. 21 completed action on a bill (HR 13450) providing \$3,697,305,478 in fiscal 1959 supplemental appropriations. The total was \$565,460,681 more than appropriated by the House version of the measure, \$169,077,500 below the total amount carried by the Senate version and \$383,848,743 less than the total Administration request.

The compromise bill was cleared for the President's signature when the Senate and House, by voice votes, agreed to the second conference report (H Rept 2686) on HR 13450. Conferees agreed to provide \$2.5 million for the U.S. Information Agency's Informational Media Guaranty Fund and accepted a compromise amendment to require the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to obtain prior authorization for fiscal 1959 and 1960 appropriations only. The second conference on the measure was held when two amendments reported in disagreement by the first conference report (H Rept 2677) could not be reconciled on the House and Senate floors.

**BACKGROUND --** The House July 22 passed HR 13450 carrying \$3,131,844,797 and the Senate version of the bill passed Aug. 15 providing \$3,866,382,978. On Aug. 19 Senate-House conferees reported (H Rept 2677) a compromise version of the bill providing \$3,694,805,478. The second and final conference report (H Rept 2686) filed Aug. 21 appropriated an additional \$2.5 million for the U.S.I.A. fund. (Weekly Report p. 1092)

**PROVISIONS --** As sent to the President, HR 13450, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1959, appropriated:

Department of Agriculture	
Plant and animal disease and pest control	\$ 3,500,000
Meat inspection	1,750,000
Soil bank acreage reserve	279,450,000
Department of Commerce	
Civil Aeronautics Administration	61,735,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	3,060,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	743,500
Maritime Activities	68,000
Bureau of Public Roads	10,000,000
National Bureau of Standards	3,186,000
Weather Bureau	3,140,000
Small Business Administration	203,500,000
Department of Defense	
Interservice Activities	9,000,000
Ryukyu Islands, administration and construction	3,430,000
Executive Office of the President	
Executive Mansion and Grounds	100,000
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization	4,500,000
Funds appropriated to the President	5,100,000
Federal Communications Commission	142,000
Federal Power Commission	120,000
General Services Administration	6,735,500
Housing and Home Finance Agency	3,900,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	300,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	
Salaries and expenses	5,000,000
Research and development	50,000,000
Construction and equipment	25,000,000
National Science Foundation	6,500,000
Veterans Administration	9,700,000

Department of the Interior	
Office of Saline Water	\$ 345,000
Office of Minerals Exploration	4,000,000
Office of Oil and Gas	18,500
Bureau of Land Management	885,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	4,000,000
Geological Survey	1,500,000
Bureau of Mines	12,155,000
National Park Service	8,050,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	210,000
Alaska International Road and Highway Commission	40,000
Smithsonian Institution	52,800
Boston National Historical Sites Commission	20,000
Civil War Centennial Commission	63,000
Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission	50,000
Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission	350,000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	50,000
Department of Labor	
Office of the Solicitor	110,000
Bureau of Employment Security	
Salaries and expenses	300,000
Grants to states	20,600,000
Veterans' unemployment compensation	37,700,000
Federal employees' unemployment compensation	36,300,000
Department of Health, Education Welfare	
Gallaudet College	49,000
Howard University	579,100
Office of Education	180,186,500
St. Elizabeths Hospital	32,000
Legislative Branch	
Senate salaries, officers and employees	102,160
Contingent expenses of Senate	83,500
Payment to widow of deceased House Member	22,500
Contingent expenses of House	262,800
Expansion of additional site for New Senate office building	625,000
Capitol Power Plant expansion	750,000
Library of Congress	60,000
Atomic Energy Commission	
Operating expenses	2,397,406,000
Plant acquisition and construction	249,929,000
Army Civil Functions	
Rivers, harbors and flood control	70,000
Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation loan program	4,203,000
Department of State	
Administration of foreign affairs	550,000
Payment to government of Denmark	5,296,302
Department of Justice	
Legal activities, general admn.	200,000
Federal prison system	2,066,000
U.S. Information Agency	
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities	10,000,000
Payment to Informational Media and Guaranty Fund	2,500,000
Treasury Department	
Bureau of the Public Debt	1,500,000
Coast Guard	150,000
Claims and Judgments	14,223,316
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,697,305,478</b>



HR 13450 also:

Made available until expended the unobligated balance of fiscal 1957 and 1958 appropriations for the emergency agricultural conservation program service.

Increased from \$13 million to \$19,050,000 the limitation for administrative expenses under the soil bank acreage reserve program.

Increased from \$3.3 million to \$4.5 million the limitation on expenses of the Federal Housing Administration.

Directed that no appropriations may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for any period before June 30, 1960 without prior authorization by Congress.

Prohibited payment of funds under any contract for a study or plan for U.S. surrender to a foreign power.

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

The House Aug. 23, by a 300-1 roll-call vote, and the Senate, by voice vote, agreed to the conference report on a bill (HR 13489 -- H Rept 2699) carrying \$1,353,850,000 in fiscal 1959 appropriations for Department of Defense military construction in the United States and abroad. The compromise figure was \$135,035,000 more than the total amount appropriated by the House version of the measure, \$366,265,000 less than the amount provided by the Senate version and \$376,803,000 below the total Administration request. (For voting see chart p.1148)

In a statement on the report, Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), member of the conference committee, said "your Senate conferees...faced firm opposition to nearly all requests for restoration."

BACKGROUND -- Conferees, in their Aug. 22 report, provided \$6,250,000 in general appropriations for the Army Reserve forces. The House bill had not provided for the Army Reserves but the Senate version carried \$28,330,000 in Army Reserve funds. Also deleted from the Senate version of the measure was a provision that related to the procedure for appropriating funds to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A similar provision, however, was included in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1959 (HR 13450) passed by Congress on Aug. 21. (Weekly Report p.1140) Conferees also agreed to restore \$70 million of the \$90 million deleted earlier by the House for the Titan ballistic missile program. The July 24 House-passed version of HR 13489 provided a total of \$1,218,815,000 for military construction and the Senate Aug. 14 passed its version of the bill with \$1,720,115,000. (Weekly Report p. 1094)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 13489, the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1959, appropriated:

Army	\$ 236,250,000
Army National Guard	(5,250,000)
Army Reserve facilities	(1,000,000)
Navy	303,000,000
Naval Reserve Forces	(8,000,000)
Air Force	794,600,000
Air National Guard	(9,600,000)
Interservice activities	20,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,353,850,000</b>

HR 13489 also:

Provided up to \$50 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency through transfers from funds available to the Secretary of Defense for advanced research projects.

## RENEGOTIATION ACT

Congress Aug. 23 completed action on an amended bill (HR 11749) extending for six months, until June 30, 1959, the Renegotiation Act of 1951, which was due to expire Dec. 31. The bill, passed by the House Aug. 12, was passed Aug. 22 by voice vote of the Senate, with a committee amendment deleting a House-approved provision for judicial review in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals of Tax Court decisions in renegotiation cases. The House Aug. 23 concurred by voice vote in the Senate amendment, sending the bill to the White House. (Weekly Report p. 1065)

The Act, whose two-year extension was requested by the Administration because of an all-time high in defense expenditures, provides for Federal renegotiation procedures designed to recapture excessive defense contract profits, and also applies to contracts under jurisdiction of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Finance Committee Aug. 19 reported HR 11749 (S Rept 2478) and said the judicial review provision was deleted only because of insufficient time to adequately consider the proposal. The subject would receive "thorough consideration" in connection with the Act's next extension, the report said.

SENATE DEBATE -- Aug. 22 -- Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Establishing appellate jurisdiction over the Tax Court "reveals a misunderstanding of what is involved," since normal judicial courts did not have the means to evaluate matters entering into costs.

HOUSE DEBATE -- Aug. 23 -- Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) -- If judicial review procedure was included in a further extension of the Act, provision could be made to cover cases currently pending in Tax Court.

## DEBT CEILING

The Senate Aug. 22 passed, by a 57-20 roll-call vote, and returned to the House an amended version of a House-passed bill (HR 13580) raising the temporary ceiling on the national debt to \$288 billion. The Senate bill increased the permanent limit by \$8 billion, to \$283 billion -- \$2 billion less than permitted by the House. Also, the Senate specified that the additional temporary authorization would expire at the end of fiscal 1959, instead of continuing it through fiscal 1960, as passed by the House. (For voting see chart p. 1147)

The House agreed to the Senate amendments Aug. 23, clearing the bill for the President's signature.

BACKGROUND -- The House passed the bill Aug. 6. (Weekly Report p. 1027) Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson Aug. 15 urged the Senate Finance Committee to approve the House-passed version of HR 13580 providing for a permanent increase to \$285 billion and a two-year temporary increase of an additional \$3 billion. He said that if the temporary ceiling of \$288 billion expired June 30, 1959, as proposed by Committee Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), he might have to return to ask Congress for another increase. Following Anderson's testimony, the Finance Committee reported the bill to the Senate (S Rept 2389).

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 13580: Increased the permanent public debt limit from \$275 billion to \$283 billion.

Increased the temporary limit to \$288 billion through June 30, 1959.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES FUNDS

Congress Aug. 23 completed action on an amended bill (HR 13856) making regular fiscal 1959 appropriations of \$5,993,404,900 for 16 independent Federal agencies and supplemental appropriations of \$96,752,000. An earlier bill (HR 11574) which did not include supplemental appropriations and which provided \$6,582,304,900 for the 16 Federal agencies was vetoed Aug. 4 by the President because it included a \$589 million appropriation for the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, representing the interest due the fund on the Government's \$18 billion deficiency. (For passage of HR 11574, Weekly Report p. 987; for veto, Weekly Report p. 1042)

As sent to the President, HR 13856 contained appropriations identical with those provided in the earlier, vetoed bill with three exceptions: the \$589 million to which the President objected was not included in HR 13856; \$100,000 was added to the earlier bill to cover the cost of the Presidential pension program enacted Aug. 21 (S 607 -- PL 745); and the entire supplemental appropriation, which had not been included in the earlier bill, was put into HR 13856. (For S 607, Weekly Report p. 1097)

HR 13856 was sent to the President after the House, by voice vote, concurred in a series of Senate amendments adding the supplemental appropriations to the House version of the bill, and the Senate, in turn, concurred, by voice vote, in one House change in the supplemental appropriations: reduction of funds to support the National Defense Education Act (HR 13247) from the Senate's \$53,300,000 to \$40,000,000. (Weekly Report p. 1144)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 13856 appropriated:

## REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

Civil Service Commission	\$ 20,850,000
Federal Civil Defense Administration	38,500,000
Federal Communications Commission	8,900,000
Federal Power Commission	6,385,000
Federal Trade Commission	5,975,000
General Accounting Office	37,000,000
General Services Administration	464,592,900
Housing and Home Finance Agency	187,550,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	17,000,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	101,100,000
National Capital Housing Authority	38,000
National Science Foundation	130,000,000
Renegotiation Board	2,850,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	7,100,000
Selective Service System	27,500,000
Veterans Administration	4,938,064,000
Subtotal	\$5,993,404,900

## SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS

Water Study Commissions (established under S 4021 and HR 12216)	\$ 100,000*
Veterans Administration, In-patient Care	1,802,000
Defense Education Act (to Department of Health, Education and Welfare)	40,000,000*
Defense Education Act, salaries and expenses (to Department of Health, Education and Welfare)	\$ 750,000*

White House Conference on Aging (to Department of Health, Education and Welfare)†	\$ 100,000*
Postal Transportation, 1957-58 (to Post Office Department)	54,000,000
Subtotal	\$ 96,752,000
TOTAL	\$6,090,156,900

\* Appropriations contingent upon enactment of bills.  
† Weekly Report p. 1026)

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 13856:

Provided that no funds in the bill should be used for sites, planning or construction of any buildings by lease-purchase contract except for 34 specific projects.

Required, for the future, that before any increase in annuity benefits or any new benefits are paid from the Civil Service Retirement Fund, there first must be an appropriation made to the fund to cover the increase.

Merged the fiscal 1959 unemployment compensation funds for veterans and for Government employees into one account.

Authorized the Bureau of the Mint to spend up to \$2,500 of previously appropriated money to carry out S J Res 201, conferring a medal on Rear Adm. Hyman G. Rickover. (Weekly Report p. 1103)

## HOUSE ACTION

The House Aug. 22, by voice vote, suspended its rules and passed HR 13856 without amendment. The bill appropriated \$5,993,404,900 for 16 independent Federal agencies in fiscal 1959. Except that it added \$100,000 for a Presidential pension program and deleted a \$589 million payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the bill was identical with the earlier vetoed bill.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee Aug. 22 reported (H Rept 2689) HR 13856.

## SENATE ACTION

The Senate Aug. 23 passed HR 13856 by voice vote. A series of Committee amendments making supplementary appropriations totaling \$110,052,000 were agreed to en bloc by voice vote.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee Aug. 22 reported (S Rept 2495) HR 13856. The Committee recommended \$5,993,404,900, as in the House version, for the 16 independent agencies' regular fiscal 1959 appropriation but added an entire new section making supplementary appropriations of \$110,052,000.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Request the President to attempt to reduce defense expenditures 2 percent under the 1959 fiscal defense appropriation and other expenditures 4 percent under fiscal 1959 appropriations; Aug. 23. Rejected when the Senate voted 30-45 against suspending its rules in order to consider the Williams amendment, which had been ruled out of order. Roll-call vote. (For voting see chart p. 1150)

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Appropriate an additional \$300,000 to permit the Secretary of Labor to begin administering the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (S 2888) and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (HR 12728); Aug. 23. Voice. (HR 12728, though passed by the Senate, was not acted on by the House -- see story p. 1145); S 2888 was cleared for the President Aug. 19 -- Weekly Report p. 1096)

## MALLORY RULE

A point of order by Sen. John A. Carroll (D Colo.) Aug. 24 precluded final Congressional action on the conference report on a bill (HR 11477 -- H Rept 2702) to clarify the Supreme Court's 1957 Mallory case ruling on admissibility of evidence. The bill's aim was to prevent Federal courts from disqualifying statements and confessions in criminal proceedings solely because of delay in a suspect's arraignment. (Weekly Report p. 1091)

Carroll, whose point was sustained by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, said the conference version of the bill contained new material "not dealing with the law of arraignments, but with confessions," and therefore was "not properly before this body." The conference report was approved by voice vote of the House Aug. 23.

**BACKGROUND** -- As it passed the House July 2, HR 11477 provided that statements and confessions otherwise admissible should not be disqualified because of delay in arraignment. The Senate version, passed Aug. 19, inserted the word "reasonable" before the word "delay." Conferees accepted the Senate version but added a provision that "such delay is to be considered as an element in determining the voluntary or involuntary nature of such statements or confessions." Carroll and Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee refused to sign the conference report.

**DEBATE** -- Aug. 24 -- Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Approved the report because the added words were "a modification of the word 'reasonable'" and therefore "a part of the substance" of the bill.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Opposed the report because it proposed "to establish a binding rule in regard to confessions which was not involved at all in the bill which went to conference."

## PASSPORT POLICY

The House Aug. 23, by voice vote, passed and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 13760) to permit the State Department to refuse passports to Communists, former Communists or supporters of the International Communist movement. The Senate, however, failed to act on HR 13760, and the bill died with the end of the session.

**BACKGROUND** -- The Supreme Court June 16, in the Kent case, ruled that the State Department had not been given power by Congress to withhold passports from individuals because of their political beliefs or associations. The President July 7 asked Congress for remedial legislation, and the State Department July 8 sent to Congress a draft bill (S 4110) to authorize refusal of passports to Communists, Communist supporters and all other persons whose presence abroad would, in the department's opinion, imperil national security or seriously impair the conduct of U.S. foreign relations. After sporadic hearings on S 4110, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Aug. 6 voted not to consider the bill until 1959. (Weekly Report p. 1052)

The House Foreign Affairs Committee Aug. 21 reported HR 13760 (H Rept 2684) with amendments.

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the House, HR 13760: Empowered the Secretary of State to deny passports to Communists, former Communists and persons who, since 1948, knowingly furthered the aims of the international Communist movement, if the Secretary determined that such a person's presence abroad would be harmful to the security of the United States.

Permitted the Secretary to ask passport applicants for sworn statements about Communist activity and affiliation.

Provided that passport applications might not be refused except after a hearing and that the Secretary's final decision to withhold a passport be subject to judicial review "on the record" in Federal district courts.

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- Add the words "on the record" to provisions on judicial review. Voice.

**DEBATE** -- Aug. 23 -- Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D Ala.) -- "It is my understanding that the words 'on the record' shall mean that the courts shall review the transcript of the hearing and procedural documents in the case. It is not my intention to preclude the use of confidential information and confidential informants."

## FEDERAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The House Aug. 22, by voice vote, agreed to the conference report on an amended bill (S 1411 -- H Rept 2687) to extend the coverage of the Federal security program to all Government jobs. However, the Senate failed to take up the conference report, and the bill died with the end of the session.

**BACKGROUND** -- Public Law 733 (81st Congress), enacted Aug. 26, 1950, required the heads of specified Federal departments and agencies to suspend without pay employees suspected as security risks. After suspension, the employees were entitled to hearings to determine whether they should be dismissed. President Eisenhower April 27, 1953, issued Executive Order 10450, applying the suspension procedure for suspected security risks to all Federal jobs. The Supreme Court June 11, 1956, in *Cole v. Young*, held that the suspension and dismissal provisions of PL 733 applied only to sensitive Federal jobs and that for non-sensitive jobs, regular civil service dismissal procedures applied. (1956 Almanac p. 579)

The Senate Aug. 8, 1957, passed S 1411, permitting Government department heads to transfer suspected security risks from sensitive to non-sensitive jobs instead of suspending them immediately. (1957 Almanac p. 649)

The House July 10, 1958, passed S 1411 by a 295-46 roll-call vote. The House version made all Federal jobs sensitive and therefore subject to the special procedures under PL 733. Like the Senate version, it also permitted Government department heads, at their discretion, to retain a suspected risk in his job or transfer him to another, pending determination of his case, instead of suspending him immediately. (For provisions, Weekly Report p. 892)

**PROVISIONS** -- As agreed to by the House, the conference report on S 1411 was identical with the original House version of the bill, except that it limited the effect of S 1411 to cases begun between its enactment and June 30, 1959. After that, PL 733, as modified by the *Cole* decision or subsequent Congressional action, again would apply.

**DEBATE** -- Aug. 22 -- Tom Murray (D Tenn.) -- The one-year limitation was attached to S 1411 because the bill was a stop-gap measure, designed to serve until the Administration submitted recommendations for an entirely new security program based on the findings of the Commission on Government Security. (For commission's recommendations, 1957 Almanac p. 649)



## FEDERAL EDUCATION AID

The Senate Aug. 22, by a 66-15 roll-call vote, and the House Aug. 23, by a 212-85 roll-call vote, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 2688) on the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (HR 13247). The action cleared the bill for the President's signature. The compromise measure authorized grants and loans totaling approximately \$1 billion for a seven-year program of aid to the Nation's students and schools.

**BACKGROUND** -- The House passed HR 13247 Aug. 8, after eliminating a section authorizing Federal scholarships. The Senate included a scholarship provision in the version it passed Aug. 13. (Weekly Report p. 1060).

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the President, HR 13247: Authorized the U.S. Commissioner of Education to lend \$295 million from fiscal 1959 through fiscal 1962 (plus an additional estimated \$145 million for a three-year "phasing-out" period) to university and college student loan funds to enable needy students to continue their education.

Limited Federal loans to any one college to \$250,000 a year or 90 percent of the fund, and required the college to put up a minimum of 10 percent.

Authorized loans of up to \$25 million to the colleges to help them meet their share of the loan funds.

Provided that each qualified student could receive up to \$1,000 a year but not more than \$5,000 during his entire undergraduate career.

Set the interest rate at 3 percent per year beginning one year after the borrower graduated and directed that repayment should be completed 11 years after graduation, excluding time spent in graduate study or in the armed services.

Provided grants to state educational agencies of \$75 million a year for four years beginning July 1, 1958 for the improvement of public school instructional facilities in science, mathematics and modern foreign languages.

Authorized \$82.5 million for the creation of 5,500 graduate fellowships to students preparing to teach at the university level; value of the fellowships would be \$2,000 for the first year of study following achievement of a bachelor's degree, \$2,200 for the second year and \$2,400 for the third; an additional \$400 per year would be added for each dependent of the fellowship holder.

Provided grants of \$60 million to state educational agencies for the development and improvement of student testing and guidance programs and \$28 million to colleges and universities for the training of public school guidance counselors.

Authorized grants of \$32 million to colleges and universities for the operation of advanced foreign language institutes to train public school teachers.

Directed the Commissioner of Education to make grants and loans of up to \$18 million for the development of educational television, radio, motion pictures and audio-visual aids.

Authorized grants to the states of \$80 million for vocational programs for students not wishing to attend college.

Directed the National Science Foundation to set up a Science Information Service to make scientific data more easily understandable and more readily available.

Authorized sufficient grants to state educational agencies for collecting, processing and disseminating statistical data on education.

## FARM SURPLUS DISPOSAL

The Senate and House Aug. 22, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report on a bill (S 3420 -- H Rept 2964) to extend and amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480).

Controversy over the barter program, under which surplus farm goods are swapped for strategic and other materials, threatened to stalemate the bill in conference, but finally, compromise language was worked out that satisfied the conferees and the Administration.

There was disagreement over the meaning of the new provisions. Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) said they "do not make any change in substance at all," but Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) said it "requires the Secretary (of Agriculture) to reinstate a barter program similar to the one in operation" before May 1957. At that time barter regulations were tightened to meet complaints that the barter deals were replacing normal dollar sales of the U.S. and other farm-exporting countries. The volume of barter trade was reduced sharply by the changed regulations. (For background, see Weekly Report p. 888)

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate March 20 passed a two-year extension of PL 480 after deleting language requiring the Administration to expand the barter program. (Weekly Report p. 369) The House July 23 passed a one-year extension including a mandatory barter program. (Weekly Report p. 956)

**PROVISIONS** -- As it went to the President, S 3420: Extended PL 480 for 18 months, to Dec. 31, 1959, and authorized sales for foreign currencies of an additional \$2.25 billion worth of surplus commodities.

Authorized the use of these foreign currencies to: acquire buildings and grounds for Government use; finance U.S. participation in trade fairs and cultural exchanges; buy and translate foreign technical books and periodicals; finance the exchange of trade and civic leaders; and assist American-sponsored schools abroad, subject, generally, to the approval of the Appropriations Committees and Congress.

Ordered inclusion of long-staple cotton and manufactured cotton products in the foreign currency sales program, without discrimination, as long as cotton is in surplus.

**BARTER** -- Ordered the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a barter program "whenever he determines that such action is in the best interest of the United States, and to the maximum extent practicable." House conferees said this language "was specifically designed to remove the legal base which permitted the Secretary to require" barter traders "to establish that any sale through barter would be in addition to normal cash sales."

Ordered that "no restrictions shall be placed on the countries of the free world" where barter traders may sell the surplus goods "except to the extent...necessary in order to take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that barterers...will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or replace cash sales for dollars." The House conferees said this provision was designed to "shift the burden of proof" on the merits of barter deals from the barter trader to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Ordered cooperation with Canada and other wheat exporting countries in handling U.S. wheat programs.

Said no material should be accepted in barter unless needed for the strategic or supplemental stockpile, the foreign aid program or the offshore construction program.



## RAILROAD RETIREMENT

The Senate Aug. 22, by a 71-12 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the House an amended bill (HR 12728) to change provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act dealing with damage suits and to raise railroad retirement benefits 10 percent and railroad unemployment compensation benefits approximately 20 percent. The bill as passed was actually two bills: HR 12728, a longshoremen's compensation act revision bill passed by the House July 30 under suspension of rules, and an amended version of S 1313 increasing railroad retirement benefits. The substitute version of S 1313 was added to HR 12728 by voice vote on a motion of Wayne Morse (D Ore.). The House, however, did not act on the final Senate version of HR 12728. Objections late Aug. 23 by Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) blocked the unanimous consent needed to take up the bill, which died with the end of the session.

A series of parliamentary maneuvers preceded the action adding the Morse substitute for the text of S 1313 to HR 12728. As debate started, Morse said Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee had told him the House would be unlikely to accept any combined version of HR 12728 and S 1313 except one which consisted of the House-passed version of HR 12728, without Senate committee technical amendments, and the Morse version of S 1313. The latter was closer to a House railroad retirement bill (HR 4353) approved by Harris' Committee than was the original S 1313.

Due to a complicated parliamentary situation, the Senate twice agreed, on roll-call votes of 80-2 and 68-14, to include the Morse railroad retirement benefits language as an amendment to Labor and Public Welfare Committee amendments to HR 12728; and it agreed once, by voice vote, to append the Morse language to the version of HR 12728 that had been passed by the House. The outcome was that when the Labor and Public Welfare Committee amendments were rejected by voice vote, the version of the bill remaining before the Senate, and passed 71-12, consisted of the Morse railroad retirement benefits language and the text of HR 12728 as passed by the House, without Senate committee amendments.

**BACKGROUND** -- HR 12728 was reported (H Rept 2286) July 28 by the House Education and Labor Committee. It was passed by the House, by voice vote, July 30 under suspension of rules. The same bill, amended, was reported (S Rept 2481) Aug. 19 by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

HR 4353, the railroad retirement benefits bill, was reported (H Rept 2562) Aug. 12 by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. A corresponding Senate bill (S 1313) was reported Aug. 13 (S Rept 2365) by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1080, 1055)

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the Senate, HR 12728: Permitted persons injured by the negligence of a third party to receive workmen's compensation under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act without losing the right to sue for damages.

Increased railroad retirement benefits for all employees by 10 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1959.

Permitted women railroad employees and spouses to receive benefits at age 62.

Increased railroad retirement fund contributions for both employees and employers to 6-3/4 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1959, and to 7-1/4 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1962.

Raised the base on which retirement and unemployment contributions would be figured from a maximum of \$350 monthly income to \$400 monthly income.

Increased the daily railroad unemployment compensation benefit approximately 20 percent, with the maximum benefit raised from \$8.50 to \$10.20 and extended the duration of unemployment benefits to a maximum of 26 weeks beyond existing regular benefits.

Fixed the railroads' contribution rate to the unemployment benefits fund at 1 1/2 percent when the fund balance was \$450 million or more and at 3 1/2 percent when the balance dropped to \$300 million or less.

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Append to the text of the House version of HR 12728 language increasing railroad retirement and unemployment benefits and contributions; Aug. 22. Voice vote.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Append to the text of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee version of HR 12728 the Morse railroad benefits language. The Senate first substituted the Morse language, by an 80-2 roll-call vote, for the text of S 1313, which was pending as an amendment to the Committee amendments to HR 12728; then voted 68-14 to append S 1313, as modified by the Morse language, to the Committee amendments to HR 12728. However, the language fell (to be replaced by voice vote, see above), when Committee amendments were rejected en bloc (see below).

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Accept Committee amendments to HR 12728; Aug. 22. Voice.

## PAN-AMERICAN GAMES

The House Aug. 22, by a 244-64 roll-call vote, suspended its rules and passed a bill (HR 13343) authorizing the appropriation of \$500,000 for the third Pan American games, to be held in Chicago Aug. 27-Sept. 7, 1959. Passage of the bill under the suspension procedure required a two-thirds majority or 206 "yeas". (For voting see chart p. 1148)

The Senate did not act on the bill, which died when Congress adjourned.

**BACKGROUND** -- HR 13343 was reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee Aug. 7 (H Rept 2524).

## TEXTILE LABELING

The Senate and House Aug. 22 by voice votes agreed to the conference report on a bill (HR 469 -- H Rept 2695) to require labeling of household textile products. The action cleared the bill for the President's signature.

**BACKGROUND** -- HR 469 was passed by the House Aug. 14, 1957 and by the Senate Aug. 18. (Weekly Report p. 1095)

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the President, HR 469, the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act:

Required labeling to disclose the type and percentage of fabrics and the name of the manufacturer or distributor of most textile products, such as clothes, draperies, floor coverings and bedding, intended for household use.

Barred misleading advertising of these products. Made it unlawful to import, manufacture, transport, sell or advertise such unbranded or misbranded textiles in interstate commerce.

Gave enforcement powers, including a year's imprisonment and \$5,000 fine, to the Federal Trade Commission.

## DEPRESSED AREAS

The Senate Aug. 22 by voice vote agreed to House amendments to the Area Redevelopment Act of 1958 (S 3683). The action cleared the bill for the President's signature.

BACKGROUND -- S 3683 was passed by the Senate May 13 and the House Aug. 15. (Weekly Report p. 1098)  
PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 1098.

## UNITED NATIONS POLICE FORCE

The House Aug. 21 suspended its rules and adopted, by a 299-20 roll-call vote, an amended resolution (S Con Res 109) expressing the sense of Congress that the United Nations General Assembly should consider making permanent arrangements for a UN observation and patrol force to be brought into service under conditions threatening international peace and security. Adoption of the resolution under the suspension procedure required a two-thirds majority or 213 "yeas." (For voting see chart p. 1148)

The Senate Aug. 22 agreed to the amended House version, completing Congressional action on the resolution.

BACKGROUND -- As adopted by the House, S Con Res 109 carried the text of a resolution reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee Aug. 13 (H Con Res 373 -- H Rept 2581). As adopted by the Senate July 23, S Con Res 109 expressed the sense of Congress that the UN should set up a permanent police force similar to the UN Emergency Force created in 1956 to serve in the Middle East. President Eisenhower, in an Aug. 13 speech to the General Assembly, urged the creation of a UN "peace" force. (Weekly Report p. 990, 1113)

## D.C. CULTURAL CENTER

Congress Aug. 22 cleared for the President a bill (S 3335) to construct a national cultural center in the District of Columbia. The House passed the bill with committee amendments under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required) by a roll-call vote of 261-55. The Senate later concurred by voice vote in the House amendments. (For voting see chart p. 1148)

The bill would set up, under the Smithsonian Institution, a 30-member board of trustees responsible for the construction, with voluntary contributions, of the building. The law would lapse if sufficient funds for the center's construction had not been collected by the board within five years after enactment. The funds that had been collected by the board, however, would go for transfer of the Civil Service Commission building to the Smithsonian Institution to house the Institution's art collection.

S 3335, as approved by Congress, would give \$5 million worth of Federal property to the center and authorized \$650,000 in a loan to the board of trustees. No date was set for repayment of the loan.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate June 20 passed S 3335 exactly as it was reported by its Public Works Committee June 11 (S Rept 1700). The House Public Works Committee, in reporting the bill Aug. 14 (H Rept 2623), amended it to provide for the termination of the act within five years if sufficient funds had not been collected and for the transfer of the Civil Service Commission building to the Smithsonian Institution.

## MEAT PACKERS

The Senate Aug. 22 passed by voice vote without amendment and sent to the President a House-passed bill (HR 9020) to give the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction over retail sales of products marketed by meat packers.

The Senate had passed its own meat packer bill (S 1356) May 15, but the Senate measure gave the Agriculture Department and the FTC joint jurisdiction, for three years, over the wholesaling of meat and meat products. (Weekly Report p. 642) The House passed HR 9020 Aug. 12. Attempts to send the bill to conference by passing S 1356 with the House text substituted for the Senate text were unsuccessful.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 1064.

## SALINE WATER CONVERSION

Congress Aug. 21 sent to the President a joint resolution (S J Res 135) to authorize expenditure of \$10 million for construction of at least five experimental plants to convert salt or brackish water into drinking water. The bill was cleared for the President when the Senate by voice vote agreed to the conference report (H Rept 2674). The House had approved the conference report earlier the same day. (Weekly Report p. 1095)

## ILLINOIS WATERWAY

The Senate Aug. 24, after two days of debate, failed to complete action on a bill (HR 2) to authorize a test by the state of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago on the effect of increasing the water diversion from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. The bill was similar to measures President Eisenhower vetoed both in 1954 and 1956 because of objections by Canada and Great Lakes states. (1956 Almanac p. 570)

In the last hours before adjournment the Senate adopted, by a 29-28 roll-call vote, an amendment by Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) to provide specifically that the diversion be for a one-year period. The Senate rejected, by a 28-30 roll-call vote, a motion by Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) to table the bill. It also rejected, by a 28-28 roll-call vote, a motion by Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) to table a motion by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to recommit the bill with instructions to report back immediately with the McNamara amendment removed. Douglas' motion received no action, and still pending at adjournment was an amendment by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) to specify that the test should cover the effect of the diversion on Lakes Erie, Huron, Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, as well as Lake Michigan. (For voting see chart p. 1150)

Debate centered on whether Canada actually had agreed to the test, and on how helpful to Chicago or how injurious to the other states the diversion would be.

BACKGROUND -- HR 2 was passed by the House May 2, 1957, by a 222-144 roll-call vote. (1957 Almanac p. 688) The Senate Public Works Committee Aug. 20 reported HR 2 (S Rept 2482) and said it understood the Canadian government had no objection to the proposed one-year, temporary water diversion as part of a three-year test program. It said the Budget Bureau also approved the test, and that the "health, welfare and safety" of Chicago citizens justified the study. (Weekly Report p. 1080)

# CQ Senate Votes 190 through 194.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

## Senate Approves Bill Raising Railroad Pension Benefits, Agrees to Education Aid, Debt Ceiling Increase Measures

**190.** HR 12728. Minor Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act revision bill. Morse (D Ore.) amendment substituting an entirely new text for S 1313, which was pending as an amendment to committee amendments to HR 12728. The Morse text raised railroad retirement and unemployment benefits by 10 percent and 20 percent, respectively. Agreed to 80-2 (D 46-0; R 34-2), Aug. 22, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1145)

**191.** HR 12728. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to add S 1313, as modified by earlier Morse text (see above), to committee amendments to HR 12728. Agreed to 68-14 (D 41-5; R 27-9), Aug. 22, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1145)

**192.** HR 12728. Passage of the bill. Passed 71-12 (D 42-5; R 29-7), Aug. 22, 1958. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1145)

**193.** HR 13247. Authorize approximately \$1 billion for a seven-year program of Federal aid to the nation's students and schools. Conference report. Agreed to 66-15 (D 37-7; R 29-8), Aug. 22, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1144)

**194.** HR 13580. Increase the permanent public debt limit from \$275 billion to \$283 billion and the temporary limit to \$288 billion through June 30, 1959. Passed 57-20 (D 29-14; R 28-6), Aug. 22, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1141)

### - KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).  
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.  
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.  
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	190	191	192	193	194	Vote No.	190	191	192	193	194	Vote No.	190	191	192	193	194
Yea	80	68	71	66	57	Yea	46	41	42	37	29	Yea	34	27	29	29	28
Nay	2	14	12	15	20	Nay	0	5	5	7	14	Nay	2	9	7	8	6

190191192193194					190191192193194					190191192193194					190191192193194								
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND								
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Curtis	Y	N	N	N	Y	Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Martin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Hruska	?	?	?	X	✓	Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Carlson	?	?	?	?	?	Bible	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Malone	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Thurmond	Y	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA								
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bridges	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	Case	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE								
Knowland	N	N	N	Y	Y	Ellender	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Gore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Long	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith	?	X	X	‡	‡	Kefauver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS								
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Payne	✓	✓	✓	✓	‡	Anderson	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Allott	Y	N	N	Y	‡	Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chavez	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH								
Bush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Beall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ives	?	?	✓	‡	‡	Bennett	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Purtell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Butler	?	?	?	?	‡	Javits	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Watkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT								
Frear	✓	‡	‡	X	N	Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Flanders	?	?	?	?	?
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA								
Holland	‡	✓	✓	✓	‡	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Langer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Byrd	Y	N	N	N	N
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y	Potter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Robertson	Y	N	N	X	N
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON								
Russell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	Y	N	N	Y	N	Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Thye	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bricker	?	?	‡	‡	‡	Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA								
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hoblitzell	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Stennis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Revercomb	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN								
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	N	N	N	Y	Y	Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	Neuberger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Wiley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING								
Capehart	X	X	X	N	Y	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clark	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner	X	X	X	?	X	Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	Martin	?	?	?	?	?	Barrett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

# CQ House Votes 89 through 93.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 189, 191, 192, 193, 194.)

## House Approves UN Force, Cultural Center, Education Aid, Votes Military Construction and Pan American Games Funds

**89.** S Con Res 109. Express the sense of Congress that the United Nations General Assembly should consider making permanent arrangements for a UN observation and patrol force. Adoption of the resolution under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required). Adopted 299-20 (D 160-11; R 139-9), Aug. 21, 1958 (213 "yeas" were required for adoption). A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1146)

**90.** S 3335. Provide for the construction in the District of Columbia of a center for the presentation of music, dance and drama. Passage of the bill under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required). Passed 261-55 (D 153-18; R 108-37), Aug. 22, 1958. (211 "yeas" were required for passage). The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1146)

**91.** HR 13343. Authorize appropriation of \$500,000 for the third Pan American games to be held in Chicago in 1959. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required). Passed 244-64 (D 157-11; R 87-53), Aug. 22, 1958 (206 "yeas" were required for passage). The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1145)

**92.** HR 13489. Military construction appropriation bill for fiscal 1959. Conference report. Agreed to 300-1 (D 169-0; R 131-1), Aug. 23, 1958. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1141)

**93.** HR 13247. Authorize approximately \$1 billion for a seven-year program of Federal assistance to the Nation's students and schools. Conference report. Agreed to 212-85 (D 140-30; R 72-55), Aug. 23, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1144).

### - KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).

✓ Paired For.

‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Paired Against.

- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	89	90	91	92	93	Vote No.	89	90	91	92	93	Vote No.	89	90	91	92	93
Yea	299	261	244	300	212	Yea	160	153	157	169	140	Yea	139	108	87	131	72
Nay	20	55	64	1	85	Nay	11	18	11	0	30	Nay	9	37	53	1	55

89 90 91 92 93					89 90 91 92 93					89 90 91 92 93					89 90 91 92 93						
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>Los Angeles County</b>					<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>IOWA</b>						
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	Y	23 Doyle	?	?	?	?	4 Flynt	N	N	N	Y	N	4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin	?	?	?	?	19 Hollifield	?	?	Y	Y	3 Forrester	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Beamer	?	?	?	?	X
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Landrum	N	?	?	?	X	7 Bray	Y	Y	?	?	N
2 Grant	Y	N	N	Y	26 Roosevelt	?	?	?	Y	7 Mitchell	?	?	?	?	?	11 Brownson	?	?	?	?	N
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Hiestand	Y	N	N	Y	2 Pilcher	?	?	?	?	?	2 Halleck	?	?	?	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	25 Hittings	?	?	?	?	1 Preston	?	?	?	?	?	6 Harden	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Rains	?	Y	Y	Y	22 Holt	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson	?	Y	Y	?	?	10 Harvey	?	Y	Y	?	X
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Hosmer	?	?	?	?	<b>IDAHO</b>					9 Nimitz	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Jackson	Y	Y	N	?	1 Pfost	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Wilson	Y	Y	N	Y	N
<b>ARIZONA</b>					24 Lipscomb	Y	N	N	?	2 Budge	Y	N	N	Y	N	<b>IOWA</b>					
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 McDonough	Y	Y	Y	Y	25 Gray	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Coad	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Smith	N	N	N	Y	21 Mack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>COLORADO</b>					21 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	?	4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	8 Hoeven	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Jensen	?	?	?	?	?
5 Hays	Y	?	?	Y	3 Cbenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 LeCompte	?	?	?	?	X
2 Mills	?	Y	Y	Y	2 Hill	?	?	?	?	14 Vacancy						1 Schwengel	?	N	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell	?	Y	Y	Y	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					15 Mason	?	?	?	?	X	2 Talle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Cretella	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Michel	Y	Y	?	?	Y	<b>KANSAS</b>					
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					1 May	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Breeding	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle	?	?	?	?	4 Morano	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Avery	?	?	?	?	?
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Patterson	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Vursell	Y	?	?	Y	?	3 George	?	?	?	?	?
11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Sadiak	Y	Y	Y	?	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>					4 Rees	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
8 Miller	?	?	?	?	2 Seely-Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Libonati	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Scrivner	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>DELAWARE</b>					12 Boyle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith	N	N	N	Y	?
29 Saud	?	?	?	Y	AL Haskell	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	<b>KENTUCKY</b>					
5 Shelley	Y	?	?	?	<b>FLORIDA</b>					8 Gordon	?	?	?	?	?	4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	?	?	?	2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	?	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Gregory	?	?	?	?	Y
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Allen	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Haley	Y	N	N	Y	2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Herlong	?	?	?	?	9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Spence	?	?	?	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	?	3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Watts	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Maillard	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Robison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Sikes	Y	Y	?	?	10 Collier	Y	?	?	?	?	8 Siler	Y	N	N	?	?
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	?	1 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Vacancy						<b>LOUISIANA</b>					
28 Utt	N	N	N	Y	<b>GEORGIA</b>					11 Sheehan	?	?	?	?	?	2 Boggs	Y	Y	?	?	✓
30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Blitch	?	?	?	?	<b>INDIANA</b>					4 Brooks	?	?	?	?	?	
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Hebert	?	?	?	?	✓
					5 Davis	N	N	N	Y	1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Vacancy					

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics



(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 189, 191, 192, 193, 194.)

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

# CQ Senate Votes 195 through 200.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

## Senate Rejects Moves to Cut Mutual Security Appropriations, Turns Down Attempt to Table Michigan Water Diversion Bill

195. HR 13192. Mutual security appropriations for fiscal 1959. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce military assistance funds by \$100 million. Rejected 36-45 (D 28-19; R 8-26), Aug. 23, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1139)
196. HR 13192. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce defense support funds by \$50 million. Rejected 36-41 (D 27-19; R 9-22), Aug. 23, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1139)
197. HR 13856. Independent offices appropriation, Williams (R Del.) motion to suspend the rules and permit consideration of a Williams amendment asking the President to try to reduce Federal expenditures 2 percent on defense appropriations and 4 percent on other appropriations. (A two-thirds vote was necessary to suspend the rules.) Rejected 30-45 (D 2-40; R 28-5), Aug. 23, 1958. The President did not take a position on the rule. (See story p. 1142)

198. HR 2. Authorize a three-year program to test the effect of increasing the water diversion from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to provide specifically that the water diversion part of the test be for a one-year period. Adopted 29-28 (D 13-20; R 16-8), Aug. 24, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1146)
199. HR 2. Potter (R Mich.) motion to table the bill. Rejected 28-30 (D 7-25; R 21-5), Aug. 24, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1146)
200. HR 2. Morton (R Ky.) motion to table a Douglas (D Ill.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report back immediately with the McNamara amendment removed. Rejected 28-28 (D 8-23; R 20-5), Aug. 24, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1146)

### - KEY -

- Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).  
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.  
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.  
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	195	196	197	198	199	200	Vote No.	195	196	197	198	199	200	Vote No.	195	196	197	198	199	200
Yea	36	36	30	29	28	28	Yea	28	27	2	13	7	8	Yea	8	9	28	16	21	20
Nay	45	41	45	28	30	28	Nay	19	19	40	20	25	23	Nay	26	22	5	8	5	5

195196197198199200						195196197198199200						195196197198199200						195196197198199200									
<b>ALABAMA</b>						<b>IOWA</b>						<b>NEBRASKA</b>						<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>									
Hill	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Hickenlooper	N	N	Y	X	X	Y	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Green	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Martin	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Hruska	✓	‡	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pastore	N	N	N	Y	N	N
<b>ARIZONA</b>						<b>KANSAS</b>						<b>NEVADA</b>						<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>									
Hayden	N	N	N	N	?	?	Carlson	?	?	?	?	?	?	Bible	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	Johnston	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Goldwater	N	✓	Y	?	?	?	Schoeppel	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Malone	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>ARKANSAS</b>						<b>KENTUCKY</b>						<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>						<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>									
Fulbright	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	Cooper	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Bridges	X	X	✓	?	?	?	Case	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
McClellan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Morton	N	N	Y	‡	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mundt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						<b>LOUISIANA</b>						<b>NEW JERSEY</b>						<b>TENNESSEE</b>									
Knowland	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Case	N	N	N	?	?	?	Gore	N	N	N	?	?	?
Kuchel	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Long	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Smith	-	X	?	✓	✓	✓	Kefauver	Y	Y	N	-	-	X
<b>COLORADO</b>						<b>MAINE</b>						<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						<b>TEXAS</b>									
Carroll	N	N	N	N	N	N	Payne	X	X	‡	‡	‡	‡	Anderson	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Yarborough	Y	✓	-	?	?	?
Allott	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chavez	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Johnson	N	N	N	N	N	N
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>						<b>MARYLAND</b>						<b>NEW YORK</b>						<b>UTAH</b>									
Bush	N	N	Y	?	?	?	Beall	N	N	N	N	Y	‡	Ives	-	X	?	‡	‡	‡	Bennett	N	N	Y	X	X	X
Purtell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Butler	?	?	‡	?	?	?	Javits	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Watkins	N	N	Y	X	X	X
<b>DELAWARE</b>						<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>						<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>						<b>VERMONT</b>									
Frear	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Kennedy	N	N	X	?	?	?	Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Aiken	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Jordan	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	Flanders	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>FLORIDA</b>						<b>MICHIGAN</b>						<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>						<b>VIRGINIA</b>									
Holland	X	X	-	-	-	-	McNamara	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Langer	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Byrd	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
Smathers	N	N	N	N	N	N	Potter	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Young	✓	✓	✓	N	Y	Y	Robertson	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
<b>GEORGIA</b>						<b>MINNESOTA</b>						<b>OHIO</b>						<b>WASHINGTON</b>									
Russell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Humphrey	N	N	N	N	N	N	Lausche	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jackson	N	N	N	?	?	?
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Thye	N	N	N	✓	✓	✓	Bricker	-	✓	‡	✓	✓	✓	Magnuson	Y	Y	N	X	X	X
<b>IDAHO</b>						<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>						<b>OKLAHOMA</b>						<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>									
Church	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Eastland	✓	‡	?	?	?	?	Kerr	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Hoblitzell	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Dworsbak	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Monroney	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Revercomb	N	Y	?	?	?	?
<b>ILLINOIS</b>						<b>MISSOURI</b>						<b>OREGON</b>						<b>WISCONSIN</b>									
Douglas	N	N	N	N	N	N	Hennings	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Morse	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Proxmire	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Symington	N	N	N	N	N	N	Neuberger	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Wiley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>INDIANA</b>						<b>MONTANA</b>						<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>						<b>WYOMING</b>									
Capehart	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Clark	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	O'Mahoney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Jenner	✓	‡	?	✓	✓	‡	Murray	N	N	N	-	-	-	Martin	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Barrett	N	✓	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

## LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On labor racketeering. (Weekly Report p. 1106)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 21 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said Teamster Union organizer Robert (Barney) Baker, a close associate of Teamster president James R. Hoffa, "committed perjury over and over" during the hearing. Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said Baker has been "associated and closely associated with the scum of the United States."

Aug. 26 -- Lawrence J. Camie, former secretary of Teamster Local 688 in St. Louis, said it merged in January 1949 with the United Distribution Workers, a CIO local in St. Louis dominated by Harold J. Gibbons, now executive assistant to Hoffa. Camie said he got \$36,000 in "severance pay" from the merger which he said occurred without consultation with the local's members. McClellan said Gibbons bought the local from its officers for \$78,000 of which Camie got \$36,000 and other members of the 688 executive board got \$900 each. "The membership was handled just like they were chattels," McClellan said. Capt. Thomas L. Moran, a St. Louis police detective, said violence consistently marked union activity when "cop-hating" Gibbons was involved, including beatings, arson, use of stench bombs and sabotage. Lew Farrell, identified as a Des Moines, Iowa, racketeer, invoked the Fifth Amendment although he said his enterprises were lawful. McClellan said he was in contempt but there was some question about citing a witness for contempt when Congress had adjourned, since there was a dispute over whether the Senate was a continuing body.

Aug. 27 -- Kennedy announced that Baker had suffered a severe heart attack and could not testify as scheduled. George F. Callahan Jr., operator of the Exhibitors Service Co., McKees Rock, Pa., trucking concern, acknowledged giving \$1,125 to Baker "in a sense (for his) influence as a labor leader." He said, "I like Barney Baker. I also felt if the time came when he could help me, he would."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Hoffa Aug. 23 announced the formation of an "anti-racketeering commission" to investigate the charges of gangsterism in the Teamsters Union. In a letter to McClellan, Hoffa said he intended "to meet squarely charges of corruption." Commission members: former U.S. Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio 1955-57), a member of the rackets committee while in the Senate; F. Joseph (Jiggs) Donohue, former head of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners; Ira W. Jayne, retired chief judge of the Circuit Court of Michigan and law professor at Wayne University. Bender, who heads the commission, said he was assured by Hoffa of a free hand, even to act against Hoffa. Jayne was revealed as the chairman of the board of an insurance agency partly owned by Hoffa's attorney. Each member is to be paid \$250 a day. Godfrey P. Schmidt, New York attorney and one of the three Teamster Union monitors appointed by a Federal court, said the Bender group appointment was an "outrageous thing."

## TIEKEN INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Aug. 27 released a report based on its inquiry into the conduct in office of Robert Tieken, U.S. Attorney for Illinois' northern district. Tieken, whose four-year term expired early this year, has been serving as acting district attorney since no one else has been named to the post. He has been mentioned as a possible nominee for a Federal judgeship. (Weekly Report p. 836)

The Subcommittee's Democratic majority recommended that President Eisenhower remove Tieken from office "forthwith" on grounds the attorney had: abused the powers of his office, was guilty of conflict of interest, had hampered investigations by the Justice Department, and had flouted the department's instructions on established policies. The report said Tieken in January had authorized the issuance of four subpoenas on Illinois state officials without any official justification, with their purpose "apparently to coerce and intimidate" the officials if they were unwilling to settle Tieken's personal land condemnation cases "on terms acceptable to him."

The report criticized Attorney General William P. Rogers, who was Deputy Attorney General during most of Tieken's tenure, and said the Subcommittee "deeply regrets that the Attorney General has failed to take action in the face of misconduct...." "The department's failure to act in this case may well result in the loss of confidence by the people...in the fair and impartial administration of justice in the Federal system," the report said.

The Republican minority charged the report was politically inspired and "without any legislative or legal justification."

## COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Aug. 19 appointed five Representatives to the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures: Clifford Davis (D Tenn.), chairman, Robert E. Jones (D Ala.), Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D Mass.), David Dennison (R Ohio), and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.). The Keating appointment will become vacant in 1959, since Keating is leaving the House to run for the Senate in New York. (Weekly Report p. 1156)

Resignations and new appointments to the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee were announced Aug. 24. The Committee was enlarged to 15 members and made a permanent committee by S Res 327, adopted July 24. (Weekly Report p. 959) The resigning members were Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.). The new members appointed were Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.). Aside from these six changes, membership remained the same, with Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) as chairman.

Rep. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.), who is not running for reelection, Aug. 23 resigned from the House Appropriations Committee. Edwin H. May Jr. (R Conn.) was appointed to replace Wigglesworth.

## INTEGRATION

The Supreme Court Aug. 28 met in special session to hear arguments on court orders concerning integration in the Little Rock, Ark., schools, but it withheld temporarily any ruling on the case. Chief Justice Earl Warren said the justices agreed in conference that the entire Little Rock case should be disposed of at one time. The Court gave the Little Rock school board until Sept. 8 to file an appeal from an Aug. 18 Circuit Court of Appeals ruling which reversed a June 21 District Court order suspending integration until 1961. (Weekly Report p. 1103)

Warren said the Court's decision to delay its ruling was possible since the opening of Little Rock Central High School -- focal point in the integration crisis -- had been delayed from Sept. 2 until Sept. 15. That action was taken Aug. 28 by the Arkansas state legislature in passing a "package" of bills proposed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus to halt school integration.

The special Supreme Court session -- only the fifth such extraordinary session since 1920 -- was called Aug. 25 by Warren in answer to a petition filed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP Aug. 22 asked the Court to vacate an Aug. 21 integration stay granted by the Appeals Court to the school board.

During oral arguments, NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall said the Negroes' rights to attend Central High School were "not rights that are in the abstract, but rights that have been determined -- rights that have been recognized by the Federal courts." He asked for a definitive decision that could not be interfered with by anyone. Little Rock School Board attorney Richard A. Butler said all the board asked was that action be withheld until its appeal from the Appeals Court order could be heard "in an orderly fashion." U.S. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin told the Court the basic question was whether the Government should "insist there must be a rule of law," and urged settlement of the whole Little Rock litigation at one time.

The Court Aug. 27 received from Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) a brief and petition in support of delayed Arkansas integration. In a statement accompanying his petition, Fulbright said "an educational program cannot be carried out under conditions of 'bedlam and turmoil'."

Following is a chronological review of events following the Appeals Court's reversal of a District Court order suspending until 1961 integration at Central High School and leading up to the Court's special session:

Aug. 19 -- Faubus said the reversal "indicates an indifference and disregard for the will of the people that is most alarming and dangerous." He said the school board should disclose its plans, and could either use the school assignment law or appeal to parents of Negro students and NAACP officials to observe a cooling-off period. Failing in these steps, he said, the board should resign in favor of a board with "courage to act" according to people's wishes.

Aug. 20 -- President Eisenhower told his news conference his feelings "are exactly as they were a year ago" on compliance with court orders. (Weekly Report p. 1115) Faubus met with the school board, which later

announced it had petitioned the Appeals Court to stay its integration order pending appeal to the Supreme Court.

Aug. 21 -- The Appeals Court granted the board's petition, with a 30-day appeal period, and said the stay would be effective until the Supreme Court acted. School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom said Central High would reopen Sept. 2 "as an all-white high school."

Aug. 22 -- The NAACP filed a petition with Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Whittaker, Circuit Justice for the 8th Circuit, asking him to vacate the Appeals Court stay and to stay the June 21 District Court order postponing integration.

Aug. 23 -- Faubus called an Aug. 26 emergency session of the state legislature because of "the great desire to combat by legal means the forcible integration."

Aug. 25 -- Chief Justice Earl Warren called an Aug. 28 special Supreme Court session, said Whittaker had deemed it "more appropriate" for the full court to pass on the NAACP petition. He invited the U.S. Solicitor General to file a brief and to participate in arguments.

Aug. 27 -- The Arkansas legislature approved Faubus' request for power to close any school ordered integrated, and to have a majority of qualified voters in a closed school's district decide within 30 days whether to keep the school closed or reopen it to integration. President Eisenhower told his news conference, "It might have been that I said something about 'slower' (integration)...." His statement followed a question on reports he had told friends he "wished the Supreme Court had never handed down its desegregation decision." (For text, Weekly Report p. 1168) Attorney General William P. Rogers told an American Bar Assn. meeting in California each state had "a solemn duty not to impede" desegregation. The Justice Department announced it would participate in Supreme Court arguments.

## OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Other integration developments:

Aug. 21 -- Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. (D) of Virginia told a news conference education was "a state matter," and "if troops are sent they will patrol empty school houses."

Aug. 25 -- U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman referred back to the Norfolk, Va., school board "for further consideration" 151 Negro students' applications for admission to white schools, which the board had rejected. He advised the board that the 8th Circuit Court's ruling in the Little Rock case "precludes further consideration of a plea of probable racial tension or racial violence as a sole legal excuse for denying an otherwise qualified Negro child's admittance into a previously all-white school."

Aug. 26 -- Attorneys for 30 Negro pupils, whose applications for transfers to Arlington County, Va., white schools had been rejected by the state pupil placement board, filed a petition in U.S. District Court for additional orders to permit their entrance. The Arlington County school board filed a "request for guidance" with the court, said unless the court otherwise directed, the 30 pupils would be assigned to Negro schools.



## AFL-CIO MERGER STATUS

Labor Day 1958 finds the merger of the formerly independent American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations nearly complete and the combined leadership bent on cleaning house.

Leaders of the AFL and CIO Dec. 5, 1955, agreed to move into the same house by approving the merger agreement. The result was the most powerful single labor voice in the history of the U.S. The AFL-CIO now claims 15.5 million members.

Under the merger agreement, AFL and CIO state councils and central bodies were required to merge by Dec. 5, 1957. The state councils represent the local unions on the state level while the central bodies represent them on the area or city level. These state and city councils help unionize workers, endorse and organize labor support for political candidates and lobby the state and city governments for favorable laws. Officers of the state and city bodies are paid by the local unions they supervise, not by the national headquarters.

As of Labor Day 1958, the formerly independent AFL and CIO state and city councils are merged in 40 states. Remaining to be merged are AFL and CIO state and city bodies in California, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. However, merger conventions are scheduled between now and Jan. 2 in all those states except New Jersey and New York. So by the end of 1958, AFL-CIO leaders predict mergers will certainly be complete in 46 of the states and perhaps in all of them.

## International Unions

The AFL-CIO merger agreement did not require the AFL and CIO national and international unions to merge. Their old charters merely became AFL-CIO charters. However, the AFL-CIO constitution states that "in cases of conflicting and duplicating jurisdictions" of these national and international unions, "the president and the executive council of this federation shall seek to eliminate such conflicts and duplications through the process of voluntary agreement or voluntary merger between the affiliates involved."

Although the AFL-CIO lists 29 areas in which former AFL and CIO unions have similar or overlapping jurisdictions, there have been only three such mergers. They are:

- **BARBERS** -- The first merger of rival unions in the AFL-CIO became effective July 1, 1956, when the 6,000-member Barber and Beauty Culturists Union of America (CIO) affiliated with the 85,000-member International Union of Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists (AFL). William C. Birthright (AFL) is president and secretary-treasurer of the merged organization. The new union calls itself the Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists International Union.

- **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES** -- The 115,000-member State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL) and the 30,000-member CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee merged Aug. 1, 1956. President of the new group is Arnold Zander and secretary-treasurer

is Gordon Chapman, both former AFL men. The new union is called the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

- **PAPERMAKERS** -- A merger between the 50,000-member United Paperworkers of America (CIO) and the 72,700-member International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (AFL) was effective March 5, 1957. Paul Phillips, who headed the AFL group, is president of the new union -- the United Papermakers and Paperworkers International.

Merger talks have been going on, intermittently, among these unions: the 130,000-member United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) and the 335,000-member Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL); the 50,000-member Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (AFL) and the 60,000-member United Shoe Workers of America (CIO); the 170,000-member Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (CIO) and the 85,000-member International Chemical Workers Union (AFL).

The 52,000-member Upholsterers' International Union of North America (AFL) and the 50,000-member United Furniture Workers of America (CIO) is talking about a "partial merger," but no final agreement has been reached.

## Corruption Issue

With the merger of its state and city councils almost completed, the AFL-CIO leadership is giving increasing attention to cleaning up the house of labor. This is the house cleaning done so far:

- **EXPULSION** -- The AFL-CIO, at its convention Dec. 5-12, 1957, in Atlantic City voted to expel these unions on corruption charges: the 73,200-member Laundry Workers International; 160,000-member Bakery and Confectionery Workers International and the 1.6 million-member International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The AFL-CIO since has chartered two new unions to replace the expelled laundry and bakery unions. They are called the AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Unions, 25,000 members; and the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers, 70,000 members.

- **PROBATION** -- The AFL-CIO at its 1957 convention voted to sustain the action of its executive council which placed these unions on probation for corrupt practices: 90,000-member United Textile Workers of America; 25,200-member Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers International. The executive council put the 120,000-member Allied Industrial Workers of America on probation May 23, 1957, and reinstated the union Oct. 24, 1957.

- **UNDER INVESTIGATION** -- The AFL-CIO as of Aug. 27 had these unions under investigation for corrupt practices brought to light by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.): Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (335,000 members); United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (804,000); Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (413,000); International Union of Operating Engineers (200,000); International Jewelry Workers Union (32,000).

## Lobbyist Registrations

Twelve registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Aug. 4-25.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, Professional.

### Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Commissioner of Baseball, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ROBERT W. COYNE, lawyer, 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 8/20/58.

Legislative Interest -- HR 10378, a bill to exempt certain aspects of professional team sports from the antitrust laws.

Compensation -- \$1,500 monthly.

Expenses -- \$1,000 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Council of Motion Picture Organizations Inc. (1953 Almanac p. 587).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Flying Tiger Line Inc., Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.

Registrant -- ALBERT Y. WOODWARD, 1625 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/18/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of HR 12738, the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal 1959.

Previous Registrations -- Signal Oil and Gas Co. (1948 Almanac p. 428).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Ivanhoe Trading Co. Inc., 274 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- SELVAGE AND LEE INC., public relations firm, 1625 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/12/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting acid-grade fluorspar."

Previous Registrations -- National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers (1948 Almanac p. 427); Trailer Coach Manufacturers Assn., New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange (1951 Almanac p. 696, 699); National Assn. of Retail Grocers, National Assn. of Food Chains, National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers, Cooperative Food Distributors of America, Super Market Institute (1952 Almanac p. 438); Chicago Mercantile Exchange (1957 Almanac p. 745).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- ROCHESTER PORTLAND CEMENT CORP., 361 Boxart St., Rochester, N.Y. Filed 8/18/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting importation of limestone."

2. Registrant -- LUKE C. QUINN JR., Rm. 607, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/18/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registrations -- American Cancer Society, United Cerebral Palsy Assns., Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, National Multiple Sclerosis Society (1952 Almanac p. 446); National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders (1956 Almanac p. 682); Assn. of American Medical Colleges (1958 Weekly Report p. 33).

● **EMPLOYER** -- United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- NOEL HEMMENDINGER, lawyer, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/4/58.

Legislative Interest -- In opposition to HR 10244, a bill to prohibit foreign nationals from catching American-spawned salmon in the Pacific Ocean by the use of nets.

Previous Registrations -- Law firm of Stitt and Hemmendinger registered for the Council of Improved U.S.-Japanese Trade Relations (1956 Almanac p. 672); Japanese Chamber of Commerce of N.Y. Inc. and the National Council of American Importers (1958 Weekly Report p. 508).

2. Registrant -- MARCIA MUSICANT BERNSTEIN, 1564 Mount Eagle Pl., Alexandria, Va. Filed 8/21/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which affects or might affect U.S.-Japanese trade."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Yuba Consolidated Industries (gold-mining), San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS AND PORTER, law firm, 1229 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/11/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "depletion allowance for gold mines."

Previous Registrations -- Western Union Telegraph Co. (1948 Almanac p. 428); Consumer Mail Order Assn. of America (1949 Almanac p. 854); American Molasses Co. (1951 Almanac p. 697); ARO Inc., Federal Republic of West Germany (1952 Almanac p. 443, 450); Commissioner of Baseball, National Assn. of Professional Baseball, Nicholas Reisini, Federal Republic of West Germany (1954 Almanac p. 687, 699, 702); Committee for Hometown TV Inc., Simon and Schuster, Munitions Carriers Conference Inc., Indians of California (1956 Almanac p. 671, 675, 678, 681); Commissioner of Baseball (1958 Weekly Report p. 224).

### Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE, 1031 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 8/6/58.

Legislative Interest -- "For the liberalization of social security and public assistance, surplus food stamp, housing for the elderly and any other legislation beneficial to elderly people."

Previous Registrations -- (1955 Almanac p. 698).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Tennessee Valley Public Power Assn., Power Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

Registrant -- JOSEPH C. SWIDLER, lawyer, Nashville Trust Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. Filed 8/8/58.

Legislative Interest -- "To advocate enactment of S 1869, the TVA bond financing bill."

### Individuals

● **EMPLOYER** -- Mrs. Clara Busch Von Gontard Liengme, 1030 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. and Mrs. Consuelo Von Gontard, Huntleigh Village, St. Louis, Mo.

Registrant -- GEORGE A. McNULTY, lawyer, 5148 Westminster, St. Louis, Mo. Filed 8/11/58.

Legislative Interest -- German war claims.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Estate of Garrard Winston, deceased, c/o Shearman and Sterling and Wright, 20 Exchange Pl., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- RICHARD J. HALLINAN, firm of Shearman and Sterling and Wright, 20 Exchange Pl., New York, N.Y. Filed 8/18/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "HR 731, a bill to give relief in the case of transfers to U.S. charities which are subjected to state and foreign death taxes."

## ALASKA PRIMARY RESULTS

(For background, see Weekly Report p. 1072)

Alaskans Aug. 26 voted to accept statehood by a margin of better than 5-1. Returns from about half the 297 precincts gave 22,214 votes for statehood and 4,291 votes against.

At the same time, they selected candidates for the Nov. 25 general elections. Election laws permitted voters to switch back and forth between the party columns, so the primary was, in effect, a preview of the general election.

Returns from 104 precincts indicated the Democrats hold the edge for Governor, Representative and one Senator, while the Republicans lead in the other Senate race. The details:

● **Governor** -- William A. Egan (D), 44, of Valdez, rolled up a 2-1 lead over the combined vote of his two Democratic opponents. Egan, the president of the statehood constitutional convention, had 6,115 votes; Victor C. Rivers (D), president of the territorial senate, 2,241; and Attorney General Gerald J. Williams, 1,898. The unopposed Republican, Territorial Senator John Butrovich Jr., 48, of Fairbanks had 2,765.

● **Senator** -- Delegate E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (D), 54, of Juneau appears unbeatable for Senate Term A. He led the Republican candidate, R.E. Robertson, 72, of Juneau, 10,502, to 2,454.

In the race for Senate Term B, however, Gov. Mike Stepovich (R), 39, of Fairbanks led Democrat Ernest Gruening, 71, of Juneau, a former Governor, 7,113 to 5,651.

The lengths of Senate terms A and B will be determined in January by the Senate.

● **Representative At-Large** -- In the contest for the Democratic nomination, Ralph J. Rivers (D), 55, of Fairbanks, a former attorney general, held a narrow 4,951 to 4,312 lead over Raymond E. Plummer (D), 45-year-old Anchorage attorney. The unopposed Republican nominee, Henry A. Benson, 48, of Juneau, the commissioner of labor, drew 3,176 votes.

The indicated lineup for the November 25 general election:

	Democrats	Republicans
<b>Governor</b>		
	William A. Egan	John Butrovich Jr.
<b>Senator - Term A</b>		
	E.L. (Bob) Bartlett	R.E. Robertson
<b>Senator - Term B</b>		
	Ernest Gruening	Mike Stepovich
<b>Representative - At-Large</b>		
	Ralph J. Rivers	Henry A. Benson

## REPUBLICAN MEETING

President Eisenhower told his Aug. 27 press conference he would stress the need for "getting down these deficits and keeping our money sound" in his campaigning for the election of a Republican 86th Congress. The

Democratic 85th Congress, he said, showed a "tendency... to expend more money than should be spent." (Weekly Report p. 1167)

In a message telephoned to a Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago the same day, Mr. Eisenhower said Republican candidates should display the Administration's record in defense preparedness and lead Democratic "defeatists away from the wailing wall."

Both the President and GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn said Republicans could win the November election if they worked hard and got out a big vote. Alcorn predicted "the greatest upset since Harry Truman stumped the experts in 1948."

Other speakers joined Alcorn in the view that "the Democrats' sabotage of legislation to protect America's workers against labor racketeering abuses" handed the GOP a major campaign issue. "This alone is a dramatic demonstration of the need for a Republican Congress," Alcorn declared.

## LOUISIANA PRIMARY RESULTS

All incumbents were renominated in the Aug. 23 Louisiana Democratic primary.

Victors over opposition were Reps. F. Edward Hebert (1st District), Overton Brooks (4th District) and James H. Morrison (6th District).

Hebert swamped Alexander P. Tureaud, New Orleans Negro attorney, 60,936 to 9,924, in the 1st District race. Brooks and Morrison also won easy victories.

The only Congressional race that remains to be settled in the Sept. 27 runoff is the 8th District nomination to succeed the late Rep. George S. Long (D).

State Rep. Lloyd Teekel of Alexandria, who had the backing of Gov. Earl Long (D), led the nine-man field with 13,536 votes, but failed to win an absolute majority. His opponent in the runoff is Harold McSweeney, also of Alexandria, who received 11,917 votes.

## DELAWARE CANDIDATES

The Delaware Democratic convention Aug. 22 nominated ex-Gov. Elbert N. Carvel (D 1949-53) of Laurel for the Senate and ex-Rep. Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D 1955-57) of Middletown for the lone at-large House seat. Neither was opposed.

The Delaware Republican convention Aug. 27 gave the expected renominations to Sen. John J. Williams (R) and Rep. Harry G. Haskell (R).

## MISSISSIPPI PRIMARY RESULTS

(For background, see Weekly Report p. 1105)

The only challenged incumbents, Reps. Arthur Winstead (D) and William M. Colmer (D), won easy victories in the Aug. 26 Mississippi primary. Sen. John C. Stennis (D) and the six Democratic Representatives have only the formality of a general election between themselves and a new term in Congress.



## NEVADA PRIMARY

All the contests are on the Democratic side in the Sept. 2 Nevada primary. Here are the highlights:

● **Governor** -- Gov. Charles H. Russell (R), the second man in Nevada history to try for a third term in the state capitol, is unopposed in the GOP primary.

Heading the four-man Democratic field is Attorney General Harvey Dickerson of Las Vegas, who ran unsuccessfully in the 1956 Senatorial primary against Sen. Alan Bible (D). Dickerson is backed by E.L. Cord, a wealthy businessman who has become the new power in the state's Democratic party. His chief rival is Elko District Attorney Grant Sawyer, a university regent, former state chairman and bitter foe of Cord. Sawyer criticizes Cord for contributing \$55,000 to Republicans in 1956 and only \$8,500 to Democrats. (1957 Almanac p. 219)

● **Senator** -- Sen. George W. Malone (R) is unopposed for renomination to a third term in the Republican primary.

A close fight is in prospect for the Democratic nomination between Dr. Fred Anderson of Reno and Howard W. Cannon, Las Vegas district attorney. Dr. Anderson, a surgeon and student of foreign policy, topped the Democratic ticket in his successful 1956 race for university regent. Cannon in 1956 lost the Democratic nomination for Representative-at-large to Rep. Walter Baring (D). Dr. Anderson was the first entrant in the race and has been favored to win. But when Cannon, a liberal Democrat, entered the race, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who had started raising money for Dr. Anderson, decided to halt her activities until after the primary. Cannon has the bulk of the labor support.

An important factor in the outcome is the strong rivalry between Reno, the home town of all three Members of the current Congressional delegation, and Las Vegas, which now surpasses it in population. Cannon is the Las Vegas candidate and a hot sheriff's contest there may draw a heavy vote, which should benefit him. But Dr. Anderson is the slight favorite.

● **House** -- Rep. Baring (D) is opposed by Nada Novakovich of Reno, an also-ran in the 1956 Congressional primary. Baring is favored. But he has been embarrassed by the disclosure last week that his Congressional office helped Joseph Conforte, a Nevada vice figure, arrange to send money to Formosa to pay for the legal defense of two Americans jailed there on charges of dope smuggling. Baring said he simply "performed my duty" as he would for any constituent.

The Republican candidate is Robert C. Horton, Reno mining engineer and twin brother of the unsuccessful 1956 GOP House candidate.

The list of candidates follows:

	<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>
<u>Governor</u>	Harvey Dickerson George E. Franklin Jr. William Richard Pate Grant Sawyer	*Charles H. Russell
<u>Senator</u>	Fred Anderson Howard W. Cannon	*George W. Malone
<u>Representative</u>		
<u>At-Large</u>	*Walter Baring Nada Novakovich	Robert C. Horton
	* Incumbent	
	(For past vote percentages, see 1957 Almanac p. 181)	

## NEW YORK CANDIDATES

Party conventions Aug. 25 and 26 settled the nominations for Senator and Governor in New York this year. Here is the action taken:

● **Republicans** -- Nominated Nelson A. Rockefeller, 50, business executive and philanthropist, for Governor and Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R), 58, of Rochester, for Senator.

Rockefeller's nomination had been a foregone conclusion ever since Aug. 16 when his chief rival, former Republican Chairman Leonard W. Hall, withdrew from the race. (Weekly Report p. 1105)

Keating had been prominent in speculation about the Senate seat since Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) announced his plans to retire, but the Congressman said repeatedly he was unwilling to give up his safe district and position as ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee.

What changed his mind, apparently, was a phone call Aug. 26 from Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who said he and President Eisenhower hoped Keating would make the Senate race.

Keating's candidacy was expected to strengthen the GOP ticket in upstate New York. A strong vote-getter in six Congressional campaigns, he is best known for his advocacy of civil rights legislation.

● **Democrats** -- Renominated Gov. Averell Harriman, 66, for a second term and, after bitter behind-the-scenes wrangling, chose Manhattan District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, 56, for the Senate.

The hassle over the Senate nomination was precipitated by New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner's refusal to bow to pressure to run for the Senate himself. Wagner ran and lost to Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R) in 1956 and pledged to serve out his full term as mayor when he was reelected last year.

In the resulting showdown, Harriman and Wagner urged the nomination of either Thomas K. Finletter, former secretary of the Air Force, or Thomas E. Murray, former Atomic Energy Commissioner, while Carmine G. DeSapio, leader of Tammany Hall, backed Hogan. DeSapio enlisted the solid support of delegations from New York City and many upstate counties behind his candidate. The roll call was 772 for Hogan (579 from New York City) 304 for Murray and 66 for Finletter.

The successful nominee, a former protege of ex-Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R), has been elected to his prosecutor's post five times since 1941, and always with bipartisan endorsement.

● **Liberals** -- Nominated Harriman for Governor and, without waiting for the Democratic convention's decision, offered its Senatorial nomination to Finletter.

The Liberal party occupies a strategic place in New York politics, because its support has been considered essential to successful statewide Democratic campaigns. In 1954, for instance, when Harriman was elected with a plurality of only 11,125, he received 264,000 of his votes on the Liberal ticket.

The Liberal party leaders put on heavy pressure to gain the Democratic nomination for Finletter. When it appeared that DeSapio was going to block their choice, they went ahead and nominated him on their own ticket.

On Aug. 28, Finletter declined the Liberal nomination and urged the party to support Hogan. A third candidate, he said, would only insure Keating's victory.

The Liberals put off a decision on supporting Hogan, but key party leaders indicated they would reject Finletter's advice and run a candidate of their own.



## SENATORS DISCUSS NATIONAL GOALS, DEFENSE EFFORT

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Aug. 21 called for a reevaluation of American values and priorities in the light of foreign policy problems. Fulbright said the 1950s had been a decade of drift marked by increasing stress on material strivings at the expense of intellectual excellence. The same day Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), second-ranking Republican on the Armed Services Committee, gave a rundown of the American defense effort and concluded that the United States' position in comparison with the Russians' was more favorable than many persons had believed. Following are the texts of the two men's statements made from the Senate floor:

### FULBRIGHT REMARKS

We are in the last hours of the 85th Congress. Much has been done here since we met in January of this year. Much remains to be done before we clear our desks -- and perhaps our consciences -- and go our several ways. For the constructive work that has been done and will still be done, all praise is due to the distinguished leader of this chamber. Praise is also due to those who have had a part in winnowing the wheat from the chaff, so that things alien to the public interest were not allowed to pass through the legislative mill.

But if I now ask for a brief portion of the Senate's time when I know that time is running out, my apology is the subject to which I wish to address myself. It does not lie in any specific field of legislation, but rather the other way around. Rather it forms the field from which any legislation, good or bad, or any executive act, good or bad, ultimately draws its own form and substance. For my subject is the character of present-day American life -- its order of values, and its sense of purpose and direction -- if any.

The focal point of our present-day concern is quite naturally the foreign policy of the Nation. On Aug. 6, last, I had read for me in the Senate some remarks I had prepared on that general subject. My points of emphasis were two. First, I suggested that we were inviting disaster if after every failure of our foreign policy, we laid the blame solely at the door of the Soviet Union. Second, I suggested that only by looking at and correcting our own shortcomings in our relationship with the rest of the world, could we hope to avoid a twin evil. One evil was that we might blunder into a catastrophic war. The other evil was, that America would find itself isolated against its own will from the rest of the world, because the rest of the world no longer trusted us.

With respect to all this, I said that the President and the Congress share the responsibility for what went wrong in past matters of foreign policy; and that they have an equal responsibility to set matters right for the future. Still, the President and the Congress -- any President and any Congress -- are not instruments which live and work in a closed circuit, in a political and social vacuum. Rather they rise from the people, get their title of office from the people, are responsible to the people, are constantly advised by the people, and are subject to the periodic review by the people.

This, in turn, in the final analysis, means one thing: it means that except within the limits of certain discretionary powers allowed the President and the Congress, what is done or not done by them is directly related to what the people want them to do or will not allow them to do.

It is part of our litany in public life to say that the people speak with the voice of God. I do not question that. Much less do I question the institutions and practices of democracy that draw their vitality from that principle. But I would feel myself a toadying sycophant if I did not speak one plain truth. It is that the people, for some years now, have spoken with the voice of a false god -- and it is a voice which has impressed itself on what Government itself has been doing during this period. If things have gone wrong, the people are not without blame in the matter.

The last thing that can be said about our foreign policy in the last few years is, that it was not what the people wanted. Of course they wanted it. And what they got was exactly what they wanted -- a foreign policy on the cheap, featuring a pact here, a doctrine there, and shipment of a few guns everywhere.

The people wanted to believe that after years of cold-war strain, they were at liberty to stop thinking any more. They wanted to believe, that after years of cold-war sacrifice, they could bask in the artificial sunlight of a Government which did not bother them with serious things. They wanted to believe that in a world full of menace, the way to get out of the line of danger was to have a Government which used such energy as it had to the end that everything should stand still. And if things somehow refused to

stand still, then the thing to do was to lasso what was in motion by tossing out another attitude, or another platitude.

Can anyone in this chamber deny this? Can anyone here deny that the distinguishing feature of American society during much of the decade of the 1950s was its weakness for the easy way? Can anyone deny that in this period, we were the opposite to what our Founding Fathers had in mind for the new America?

The Founding Fathers said -- and here I quote the first paragraph of the Federalist papers:

It seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their constitutions on accident and force.

But I ask now: What show of reflection and choice was there in much of the decade of the 1950s when the word egghead became a word of abuse; when education was neglected; when intellectual excellence became a cause for suspicion; when the man in public life, or the writer, or the teacher, who dared articulate an original thought risked being accused of subversion. What show of reflection and choice was there in this period when the man of distinction was the man who had a station wagon, a second car plated with chrome, a swimming pool, a tax-free expense account, and a 21-inch color television set with the 36-inch star on its screen?

It was precisely because there was so little reflection and choice in this period, that what we got in our Government was a Government which entrusted the highest interests of state to the play of accident and force. For whenever we brought ourselves to do anything at all about a crisis that exploded before our astonished eyes, we almost automatically reached for bigger bombs and bigger bombers.

Mr. President, I am not opposed to bombers. But neither do I want SAC (Strategic Air Command) to become a nuclear version of the Maginot line. Yet that is what it is likely to become if the only thing we can think to do after each crisis, is to order some more arms -- and then go to sleep on the arms. And that is what SAC is tending to become when after every crisis, our highest officers of state, without regard to their own responsibilities to speak plain truths, tell the people that the crisis was really just the passing shadow of a mirage -- knowing that that is what the people want to think.

A frightening historical parallel has occurred to me with increasing frequency in recent weeks. Fifteen or 16 centuries ago, the Roman Empire was all-powerful, rich, successful -- and also complacent. Neither the Roman emperors nor the Roman senate could bring themselves to be overly concerned with the crude and boorish people to the north. Emperors were judged by the public entertainment they arranged, and the wealth and substance of the empire were dissipated in lavish consumption. When anyone was so inconsiderate as to call attention to the gathering clouds on the horizon, he was denounced as a prophet of gloom and doom and purged for un-Roman activity. In 1958, the critic is charged with selling America short.

This picture is admittedly oversimplified. But in broad outline it is pertinent and valid. The fall of great civilizations runs a well-defined course. On the outside, the civilization has a hard, shining surface, full of glitter and superficial accomplishment. But inside the outer shell, invisible decay does its work. And the hard shell collapses on the empty center when that civilization collides with a challenge it no longer has the power to meet, because it was indifferent to the challenge too long.

I do not believe that we Americans are incapable of meeting the challenge of the Soviet Union and of the nationalistic revolution going on in Asia and Africa. But I say in all seriousness that we do not have much time left in which to shed our indifference and do something about it.

There is some slight ground for encouragement in the initiative which the President took in his speech before the United Nations General Assembly on Aug. 13. I hope this will not be another flash in the pan. I hope it does not run the familiar course of the big buildup, followed by the big letdown. I hope the President's words -- which are not self-executing -- will be followed up relentlessly and imaginatively by action.

But in any event, much more sweeping challenges need to be made, not alone in our foreign policy; but more difficult still, in our scale of social and cultural values. I say "more difficult" because social and cultural values are not reducible to sticks and stones which can be milled to one shape or another. Social and cultural values arise from habits of the heart and mind; and if there is to be a revision in them, the revision must go on in the privacy of every American's thoughts. If that kind of revision does not occur, I doubt if the necessary revision in our foreign policy, if and when it is made, can be long sustained.

Until we do revise our sense of values, we will never think we can afford to do the things which, in my judgment, we must do if we are to survive as a free nation.

Is it not ridiculous, Mr. President, that we place a higher economic value on driving a truck than on teaching school?

Is it not out of all proportion that we accord greater social prestige to a rock and roll singer than to a philosopher?

We are constantly told we cannot afford a good public school system, but we could have a very good one if we diverted to education even a fraction of what we spend on all manner of amusement and luxury. The only logical inference to be drawn from this fact is that we, as a people, would rather have the luxuries than the schools. Now, surely, Mr. President, this is getting things upside down. We are treating luxuries as necessities, and necessities as luxuries. And the irony of it is that we are not really confronted with this kind of choice. We are rich enough to have our cake and eat it too. But we have become so greedy, we want it a la mode.

So, Mr. President, I say we have got to revise our scale of values. We have got to return to a reasonable sense of what is really important, as distinguished from what is merely desirable. Fundamental to this process is a change in public attitudes toward public figures. We hear a great deal in the Senate, Mr. President, about our heavy responsibilities as Senators and about the grave importance of the decisions which we make. This is all true. But I daresay there is not a Member of this body who has not heard the word "politician" used as an epithet. I daresay that there are few Members of this body who do not envy the happier standing that Mickey Mantle or Bob Hope enjoys in the Nation.

I am not being critical of Mr. Mantle, who is an estimable young man and who performs valuable services for his employers. I am simply saying that something has got to be done to bring things back into proper perspective. Some way must be found to increase public understanding of public affairs, and to develop a sense of values appropriate to the problems and decisions which confront our people.

I am frank to admit that I have no quick or easy solution to offer. There may be no solution at all. But if there is, it lies, I think, in long-term efforts in the field of education and not in superficial public relations campaigns master-minded from Madison Avenue.

Yet one of the most discouraging events of this session of Congress has been its action in regard to education. When Sputnik made it dazzlingly clear that we were falling behind the Russians in at least some fields of technology, our reaction was to pass an education bill designed to take a few feeble steps toward producing more scientists and improving the teaching of languages. Now, Heaven knows this needs to be done. I voted for it. But I suggest this is another instance in which our priorities are somewhat askew.

As badly as we need scientists and linguists, we even more badly need people who are capable of evaluating the work of the scientists and of making the enormously complicated decisions -- which are essentially political decisions -- that are called for if we are to adjust our policies and our life to our scientific progress. The age of the amateur is over. We can no longer look to our household experiences, or to commonsense knowledge if we are to pass good judgments on the new kind of life-and-death political-scientific questions which have become the leading questions of modern government. In addition to common sense, we need exact knowledge, which we can come by only through hard study shared in by everyone. In short, we need to become a nation of statesmen-scientists -- just as much as we need atomic scientists. Unless we become a nation of statesmen-scientists, we can kiss goodbye our whole traditional constitutional system for responsible power. It will be done for because only a handful of experts will make decisions for the rest of us, and we will have no exact basis for knowing whether they decided well.

It is as plain as can be that we, all of us, must either become far more knowledgeable about the world on the one hand, or revise

our constitutional system on the other hand, if we are to meet successfully the kind of challenge we are now being subjected to by the Russians.

Now, Mr. President, I suppose I will be criticized for having said all this. There are those who react almost instinctively to any suggestion that we are not living in the best of all possible worlds. There will doubtless be those who think it is politically unwise to extend criticism of this kind to American society itself.

I must respectfully disagree. I think the American people can take it. Further, I think increasing numbers of them are beginning to realize they deserve it.

We have lately heard a great deal about the nuclear gap between the United States and the Soviet Union. I suggest that an equally serious gap is that which exists between the profession and the practice of the tenets of freedom in this country. We have covered over this gap with the smug complacency of the ever-easier life, with a desperate pursuit of material success, and with a moratorium on creative thinking. We have bridged this gap with an unspoken demand for rigid conformity, with an excess of self-righteous moralizing. We have covered it over with boisterous but, at heart, terrified, clinging to what is left of our technological superiority, as though it will, by some supernatural power, save us from the forces of darkness which are closing in on the world.

I remind the Senate that the influence of this country was never greater in the hearts of men throughout the world, nor the power of the words of its leaders to move men more potent, than when it had no machines or technological capacities to speak of. It was never greater than when its leaders for the most part, were deeply religious men, when life was not easy but very hard, when men were judged more by what they were than by what they had, by what they contributed of their thoughts and heart and labor to the community rather than by what they were able to get from the community, when new ideas were as welcome as new peoples to these shores.

What I am suggesting, Mr. President, is that the problem is larger than what has gone wrong with our policies. Even more fundamental, it is what has gone wrong with our society.

We shall get policies which are attuned to the sweep of history and the ever-changing world in which we live, if Americans are reawakened, as they must be reawakened to the larger meaning of the United States and its role in the destiny of mankind. We shall get political leaders and officials to administer these policies if Americans cease, as they must cease, to put a premium on the petty, the boisterous, the insensitive, and the fearful.

One may well ask, Mr. President, why Americans have been so long in asserting these demands for change. I do not know why, but I do know these demands will not be much longer in coming. Those of us who presume to lead, not only in Government but in education, in public information, and in all the institutions of American life, must bear a major responsibility for the delay. For too long, we went along with the prevailing tides of know-nothingism. For too long, we accepted these tides, either willingly or with a sullen sense of inevitability, for fear of rocking ourselves, if not of rocking the boat.

We have gone through periods like this before in our national history, Mr. President. The decades of the 1920s and of the 1870s come readily to mind. In each case, we eventually came to our senses, went to work, and corrected a good deal of what had been wrong. Our situation is now more serious because the threat is more dangerous. Although we can take some comfort from history, we make a tragic -- perhaps a fatal -- mistake if we assume the inevitability of American national survival.

It is time, Mr. President, to cease going along as usual. It is time to test the slogans and the shibboleths by which we have lived this past decade, both in our relations with others and with ourselves. It is time to test them in the fires of free and open and honest discussion. Perhaps then, Mr. President, we shall get an answer to what is wrong in our foreign policy. Even more important, perhaps, we shall get an answer to what is wrong in our own national house.

I am not entirely without hope that this can be done. There are some signs that the American people are rousing themselves from the luxurious torpor which has afflicted them in recent years. All I can say is that it is high time. We have already turned off the alarm several times, and reset it for a later hour. We dare not do that again.

## SALTONSTALL REMARKS

Mr. President, complacency certainly has no place in our consideration of the adequacy of our Nation's defenses now or in the future; but equally certain, we must not become panicky about them.

This last week we in the Senate have listened to discussions concerning our Nation's defenses: First, whether studies concerning methods of surrender were being conducted. The President ended that with the word "nonsense" and the Senate disposed of it by a vote of 88 to 2 against the use of any Government funds for any such study; and, second, whether our preparations for the defense of our country are adequate.

The American people have a right to all of the facts we can possibly make available. I have based my entire life in public office on the belief that the people reach right decisions once they know the facts on which to base a decision.

Our Nation's security requires a frank discussion of our capabilities, for much has been said in recent weeks estimating the possible inadequacy of our defenses in the years ahead. To make an intelligent appraisal of our Nation's defense capacity all of the facts must be known.

Policies must be debated and should be criticized -- but responsible criticism must be grounded on a solid foundation of fact.

By affirming as fact what is, at best, opinion does not lead to sound action by our people.

Above all, let us not give credence to the propaganda of those who would destroy us by adopting their boasts as facts.

Surely every one competent to judge tells us that today we are sufficiently strong so that no nation will dare to attack us because of our ability to retaliate devastatingly.

But, will the day come, say in 1960 to 1964, when the Soviet can inflict damage on us without our ability to inflict great enough damage on them to stop them from attacking us? That is what some critics of our defense policies say may happen.

The fact that they can damage us we all realize. The asset that we must have is the strength to damage them sufficiently so that they will not attempt to damage us.

We will never be the underdog if we maintain confidence in ourselves, advance our science by hard, constructive research, develop new weapons, and put them into production.

We do not hide our failures -- we cannot be complacent in our successes.

Our defense policies are postulated on two fundamental considerations:

First -- We must maintain adequate retaliatory power, not necessarily overwhelming, but sufficient to deter attack by any nation now or in the future.

Second -- We must build a strong economy, maintain strong conventional forces to back up free nations who are our friends, and maintain our defenses against the political and economic aggression so characteristic of the Soviets.

Our task is to maintain this strength, not man for man, with any potential enemy, and not bomb for bomb, but by sufficient strength -- whatever that quantum may be -- so that we may discourage an attack on us by any nation.

We must look at the whole spectrum of our Nation's defense, not merely one isolated aspect.

Consider for a moment a few hard facts -- some recent developments -- about our defense posture:

First -- The intermediate-range ballistic missile is in production. And this even though our missile program was not begun until 1953. The Russians had a 5-to-10-year headstart on us.

Second -- The Atlas ICBM has been successfully test-fired and a nose cone has been shot into space and returned. We have developed the ICBM with unprecedented speed.

Third -- The United States has unsurpassed leadership in the application of nuclear power to naval vessels. The 1,500-mile Polaris missile-firing nuclear sub is being converted from dream to reality; and it was great news when our nuclear-powered sub, the Nautilus, split the North Pole under the icepack and the Skate followed 8 days later.

Fourth -- Three American satellites are circling the globe in outer space, better instrumented, scientifically, than any of the models produced by the Russians.

Fifth -- American military forces are on 24 hours' call anywhere on the globe, with mobility that all the Russian ground forces put together cannot muster.

Sixth -- The Strategic Air Command is equipped with the most modern manned aircraft in the world. Our drawing boards are replete with bold, new models.

Seventh -- (a) Our atomic weaponry, including nuclear depth charges has increased a thousandfold the striking power of our military forces; (b) An atomic charge has been fired several miles into the air -- a precursor of the anti-ICBM missile.

Eighth -- The Bomarc, a deadly defensive missile, has been fired, with incredible accuracy, by remote control 1,500 miles away.

Ninth -- Under the reorganized Pentagon, we have good reason to believe that our Nation's defenses will be administered more speedily, more efficiently, and with less waste.

Is this lack of research or -- lack of progress? Does this indicate that we are headed for second best in 1960 or 1964?

So let us not sell ourselves short. The Soviets may be ahead of us in some developments. But when some persons base their conclusions on estimates of Russian efforts, as compared with our efforts, when actually the Russians' are merely estimates, and are not hard, certain evidence, then I am worried. There is a great deal of difference between making a judgment based on estimates of what we think the Soviets are doing, and making a judgment based on what we know they are doing.

Let me offer one illustration of the kind of misunderstanding which can arise. We have heard a great deal of discussion about the quantitative comparison of Russian and American ICBM strengths. Figures which have been used show 130 United States ICBMs in 1964, as compared with 2,000 Russian ICBMs in the same year.

But this, I find, is a comparison of two entirely different things, for the 130 United States ICBMs represent only our developmental objective, and do not take into account what we can mass produce, once preproduction models are completed and a decision to concentrate on a particular missile has been made.

The Russian figure of 2,000, however, is based on estimates of the maximum number they might produce, once in full mass production.

Furthermore, preliminary production estimates on one ICBM model indicate that we can exceed the Soviet effort numerically, if desirable. The exact numbers are classified, however.

In other words, we are comparing the optimum Russian mass production capacities with what are simply our own preliminary objectives, and do not even account for what we intend to produce.

We shall never be the underdog if we keep on the job. We need more efficiency. We must cut down on waste. We must make decisions as to choice of weapons, and then must proceed to develop and produce them.

The Preparedness Committee, under our majority leader, developed 17 points where speedy decisions and more action are needed. Decisions have been made; actions have followed....

Mr. President, above all, America possesses an intangible quality which no totalitarian world power can share, namely, a will to win, and a belief, indeed, a conviction, in that which we know to be right. This spirit is our most formidable weapon. H-bombs can never destroy it, for freedom and liberty know no compromise.

Mr. President, let us never sacrifice, by psycho-surrender, the heritage of our great free democracy.

Instead, let us take a realistic look at the situation we face. The Communists are the aggressors. As aggressors, they may select the time for attack.

It is simple for them to concentrate on developing, for example, 1965 weapons, and to disregard today's technology. We must strike the proper balance between the weapons of the future and the weapons we need today. We cannot hope to concentrate on each year's military weaponry to the same extent that the Russians, if they choose to attack us, can concentrate on the weaponry of the one particular time they may select for attack.

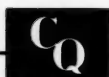
Should we be drawn by fear into laying all-out effort on a particular period of time -- let us say, the period from 1960 to 1964 -- for our primary defensive emphasis, we may then neglect the modernization of our present forces, and may invite an attack at the present time. Or we may neglect the weapons we need for defense in 1970, and may invite disaster in that year.

It is our job to strike the balance which will most effectively, at any given time, insure the security of our Nation. This is the balance that we have achieved today.

It is this balance that we must maintain each hour, each day, and each week of each year. We cannot be panicked into unwarranted emphasis on any future time, at the expense of the present

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# Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

## PUBLIC LAWS

### Public Law 680

S 2752 -- Amend section 207 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re procedure for submission to Attorney General of certain proposed surplus property disposals for his advice as to whether such disposals would be inconsistent with antitrust laws. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/10/57 -- Senate Government Operations reported Feb. 10, 1958. Senate passed March 3, 1958. House Government Operations reported June 18, 1958. House passed, amended, July 7, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 6, 1958. President signed Aug. 19, 1958.

### Public Law 681

HR 13482 (S 4166) -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, re source material reservation lands. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 7/21/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy reported July 24, 1958. House passed July 29, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 5, 1958. President signed Aug. 19, 1958.

### Public Law 682

HR 12938 -- Provide for conveyance of U.S. interest in and to fissionable materials in tract of land in Leon County, Florida. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Government Operations reported July 30, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Government Operations reported July 29, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 19, 1958.

### Public Law 683

HR 13268 (S 3858) -- Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase flour and corn meal and donate same for certain domestic and foreign purposes. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 7/2/58 -- House Agriculture reported July 30, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 7, 1958. President signed Aug. 19, 1958.

### Public Law 684

H J Res 221 -- Grant consent of Congress to States to negotiate and enter into compacts for purpose of promoting highway traffic safety. BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 2/5/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 26, 1958. House passed June 30, 1958. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 6, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 685

HR 13015 -- Fiscal 1959 authorizations for military construction. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Armed Services reported June 24, 1958. House passed July 10, 1958. Senate Armed Services reported July 28, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 30, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 6, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 7, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 686

HR 12591 -- Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/21/58 -- House Ways and Means reported May 21, 1958. House passed June 11, 1958. Senate Finance reported July 15, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 22, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 7, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 687

HR 11800 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain parcel of land and buildings thereon to city of Clifton, N.J. CANFIELD (R N.J.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Agriculture reported July 16, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 5, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 688

HR 12569 -- Provide that income-tax laws in force in U.S. and those which may hereafter be enacted be held to be likewise in force in Guam. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/20/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1958. House passed July 29, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 689

HR 7306 -- Amend title 28 of U.S. Code to provide that notice of an action with respect to real property pending before a U.S. district court must be recorded in certain instances in order to provide constructive notice of such action. STEED (D Okla.) -- 5/7/57 -- House Judiciary reported May 13, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 690

HR 7564 -- Provide that Legislature of Territory of Hawaii meet annually. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 5/15/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21, 1958. House passed June 2, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 691

HR 11954 -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act and P.L. 640 and 643 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended, re general obligation bonds of Territory of Hawaii. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 4/16/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 692

S 3827 -- Amend District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942, as amended, re funds use for improvement of parking facilities. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/15/58 -- Senate District of Columbia reported July 7, 1958. Senate passed July 15, 1958. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 7, 1958. House passed Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 693

HR 9304 -- Amend section 12 of Act approved Sept. 1, 1916, as amended, re salary taxation of policemen and firemen in District of Columbia. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 8/15/57 -- House District of Columbia reported Feb. 4, 1958. House passed Feb. 10, 1958. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 7, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 694

HR 9232 -- Amend PL 481, Eighty-fourth Congress, re hardship cases in connection with land patents in Hawaii. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 8/13/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 31, 1958. House passed April 21, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 695

S 4002 -- Authorize Gray Reef Dam and Reservoir as part of Glenda unit of Missouri River Basin project. BARRETT (R Wyo.) and O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 24, 1958. Senate passed June 25, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 5, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 696

HR 7004 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re dutiable status of handles, wholly or in chief value of wood, imported to be used in manufacture of paint rollers. JENKINS (R Ohio) -- 4/17/57 -- House Ways and Means reported March 5, 1958. House passed March 20, 1958. Senate Finance reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 697

HR 13378 -- Facilitate naturalization of adopted children and spouses of certain U.S. citizens performing religious duties abroad. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Judiciary reported July 15, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 20, 1958.

### Public Law 698

S 2069 -- Amend section 27 of Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, to promote development of coal on public domain. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) and Barrett (R Wyo.) -- 5/13/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1957. Senate passed July 8, 1957. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19, 1958. House passed, amended, July 7, 1958. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 7, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

### Public Law 699

S 3651 -- Small Business Investment Administration Act of 1958, re making equity capital and long-term credit more readily available for small-business concerns. JOHNSON (D Texas) and other senators. -- 4/21/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported June 4, 1958. Senate passed, June 9, 1958. House Banking and Currency reported June 30, 1958. House passed, amended, July 23, 1958. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 7, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

### Public Law 700

HR 13451 -- Amend section 245 of Immigration and Nationality Act, re immigration status for alien admissions. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Judiciary reported July 23, 1958. House passed July 30, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

### Public Law 701

S 3817 -- Provide program for discovery of mineral reserves in U.S., its Territories, and possessions by encouraging exploration for minerals. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/15/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1958. Senate passed July 7, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1958. House passed, amended, July 29, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 7, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

### Public Law 702

HR 7403 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain land for Deshler-Morris House, Independence National Historical Park. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 5/9/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 30, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 6, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

### Public Law 703

S 4153 (HR 12969) -- Authorize delivery of sewage from Virginia into sewerage system of District of Columbia and treatment of such sewage. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 7/18/58 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 7, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. House passed Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.



## Public Law 704

HR 781 -- Amend title 10, U.S. Code, to make retired pay for non-regular service available to certain persons who performed active duty during Korean conflict. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Armed Services reported June 25, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 5, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 705

HR 12840 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, re fire and sun cured tobacco acreage allotments. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Agriculture reported July 9, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Agriculture reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 706

S 4009 -- Amend Act authorizing Washoe reclamation project, Nevada and California, to increase amount authorized to be appropriated for such project. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 6/13/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 24, 1958. Senate passed June 26, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5, 1958. House passed Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 707

HR 3778 -- Amend Act of May 29, 1930, re stream valley parks in Maryland. HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Public Works reported May 29, 1958. House passed June 16, 1958. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 7, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 708

HR 7149 -- Provide for periodic transfer to Hawaiian home-development fund of certain excess funds in Hawaiian home administration account. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 5/2/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 3, 1958. House passed March 17, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 709

HR 5104 -- Preserve Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church national historic site by authorizing acquisition of abutting properties. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 30, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 6, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 710

HR 8476 -- Amend Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, to extend period of tax exemption of original lessees from five to seven years. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 7/1/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 25, 1958. House passed March 3, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 711

HR 9501 -- Approve joint resolution 28 enacted by Legislature of Territory of Hawaii in regular session of 1957, re conditions and terms of right of purchase leases. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 8/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 24, 1958. House passed March 3, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 24, 1958. House passed March 3, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 712

HR 9410 -- Authorize and direct transfer and conveyance of certain property in Virgin Islands to government of Virgin Islands. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 8/22/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 3, 1958. House passed March 17, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 713

HR 8482 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii to exchange certain public lands for private lands of equal value required for public highway purposes. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 7/1/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 25, 1958. House passed March 3, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 714

HR 8673 -- Amend section 69 of Hawaiian Organic Act re submission to President of copies of executive proceedings of Territory of Hawaii. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 7/12/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5, 1957. House passed Aug. 19, 1957. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 715

S 3259 (HR 10622) -- Further amend Act of Aug. 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended by Act of Oct. 25, 1951 (65 Stat. 657), as same are amended, to provide for increase in authorization for funds to be granted for construction of hospital facilities in District of Columbia. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/10/58 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 7, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. House passed Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 716

HR 9721 -- Amend section 1482 of title 10 of U.S. Code to provide for payment of transportation expenses of certain survivors of deceased servicemen to attend group burials in national cemeteries. SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 1/7/58 -- House House Armed Services reported July 15, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 8, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 717

HR 12224 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re acreage allotments for peanuts. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 4/29/58 -- House Agriculture reported June 12, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 718

HR 9502 -- Amend section 73 (1) of Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, to authorize certain exchanges of public lands of Territory of Hawaii. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 8/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 6, 1958. House passed March 17, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 719

HR 9543 -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act re transfer of title of ceded land by President. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 8/29/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 10, 1958. House passed March 17, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 720

HR 9461 -- Amend joint resolution of Legislature of Territory of Hawaii, as amended by act of Aug. 23, 1954, to permit granting of patents in fee simple to certain occupiers of public lands. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 8/27/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 25, 1958. House passed March 3, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 721

HR 13371 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to make certain payments out of Vessel Operations Revolving Fund. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 31, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 6, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 722

HR 13374 -- Provide for retention of deferment or exemption upon change of membership in a reserve component, Army National Guard or Air National Guard. BROOKS (D La.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Armed Services reported July 15, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 723

HR 13170 -- Amend title 10 of U.S. Code, to provide for permanent professor of physical education at U.S. Military Academy. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/26/58 -- House Armed Services reported July 1, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 8, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 21, 1958.

## Public Law 724

HR 12738 -- Fiscal 1959 appropriations for Department of Defense. MAHON (D Texas) -- 5/28/58 -- House Appropriations reported May 28, 1958. House passed June 5, 1958. Senate Appropriations reported July 24, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 30, 1958. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 7, 1958. President signed Aug. 22, 1958.

## Public Law 725

HR 4635 -- Provide for settlement and entry of public lands in Alaska containing coal, oil, or gas under section 10 of Act of May 14, 1898, as amended. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 2/11/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 10, 1958. House passed June 17, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 13, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

## Public Law 726

S 3880 -- Continue the Civil Aeronautics Board and create a Federal Aviation Agency to provide for regulation and promotion of civil aviation in way to best foster its development and safety, and to provide for safe and efficient use of the airspace by both civil and military aircraft. MONRONEY (D Okla.) and other senators -- 5/21/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 9, 1958. Senate passed July 14, 1958. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 2, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 13, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

## Public Law 727

HR 4804 -- For relief of Newington School District, New Hampshire. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 2/14/57 -- House Judiciary reported July 15, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

## Public Law 728

S 375 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide for filing of documents evidencing the lease, mortgage, conditional sale, or bailment of motor vehicles sold to or owned by certain carriers subject to such Act. BRICKER (R Ohio) -- 1/9/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 24, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 5, 1957. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 2, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments with amendments Aug. 6, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendment to House amendment Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

## Public Law 729

HR 9022 -- Amend title 10, U.S. Code, to authorize Secretaries of the military departments to settle certain claims in amount of \$5,000 or less, and to partially pay certain claims which are certified to Congress. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Judiciary reported March 25, 1958. House passed April 21, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 6, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

### Bills - 3

#### Public Law 730

S 532 (HR 10160) -- Revise and modernize fish and game laws of District of Columbia. BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/10/57 -- Senate District of Columbia reported March 13, 1958. Senate passed March 17, 1958. House passed Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 731

S 3051 -- Amend Act terminating Federal supervision over Klamath Indian Tribe by providing in alternative for private or Federal acquisition of part of tribal forest that must be sold. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 5, 1958. Senate passed May 7, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25, 1958. House passed, amended, July 29, 1958. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 732

HR 13 -- Amend certain sections of, and add a new section to, the Bankruptcy Act approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary reported March 6, 1957. House passed March 19, 1957. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 13, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 733

HR 8478 -- Amend sec. 207 of Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, to establish post office on Hawaiian homelands. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 7/1/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 13, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 734

HR 6701 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Tennessee River Basin Water Pollution Control Compact. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 4/8/57 -- House Public Works reported Aug. 9, 1957. House passed Aug. 28, 1957. Senate Public Works reported July 24, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 28, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 735

HR 7779 -- Authorize free transit at the Panama Canal for vessels operated by State nautical schools. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 5/27/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 29, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 12, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 736

S 3199 -- Amend section 2324 of Revised Statutes, as amended, to change period for doing annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims so that it will run from Sept. 1 of one year to Sept. 1 of succeeding year, and to make such change effective with respect to assessment work year commencing in 1959, and to provide for suspension of such annual assessment work for year ending July 1, 1958. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 1/31/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 6, 1958. Senate passed May 19, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 737

HR 1168 -- Clarify application of section 507 of Classification Act of 1949 re preservation of rates of basic compensation of certain officers or employees in cases involving downgrading actions. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 24, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 11, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 738

HR 3820 -- Amend section 490 of title 14, U.S. Code, re settlement of claims of military and civilian personnel of Coast Guard. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Judiciary reported March 26, 1957. House passed April 1, 1957. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 739

S 1798 -- Amend section 4426 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re certain small vessels operated by cooperatives or associations in transporting merchandise of members on a nonprofit basis to or from places within inland waters of southeastern Alaska and Prince Rupert, British Columbia, or to or from places within said inland waters and places within inland waters of Washington. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/4/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 29, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 5, 1957. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 24, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 12, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 13, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 740

S 3468 -- Provide for construction and improvement of certain roads on Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/13/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 6, 1958. Senate passed May 19, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5, 1958. House passed Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 741

HR 7260 -- Amend title 18, U.S. Code, section 3651, to permit confinement in jail-type institutions or treatment institutions for a period not exceeding six months in connection with grant of probation on a one-count indictment. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/6/57 -- House Judiciary reported April 28, 1958. House passed May 5, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 12, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 742

HR 13021 -- Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, and safety inspection and training. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 6/18/58 -- House Education and Labor reported July 28, 1958. House passed July 30, 1958. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 1, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 13, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 743

HR 11123 -- Provide for extension of certain authorized functions of Secretary of Interior to areas other than U.S., its Territories and possessions. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 31, 1958. House passed June 26, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 13, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 744

HR 13455 (S 4164) -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, re indemnification and liabilities. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 7/18/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy reported July 22, 1958. House passed July 29, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 5, 1958. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 23, 1958.

#### Public Law 745

S 607 -- Provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 1/14/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 1, 1957. Senate passed Feb. 4, 1957. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 17, 1958. House passed, amended, July 30, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 16, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 21, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

#### Public Law 746

S 3986 (HR 12852) -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into agreement for relocating portions of Natches Trace Parkway, Mississippi. STENNIS (D Miss.) and Eastland (D Miss.) -- 6/11/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 6, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. House passed Aug. 18, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

#### Public Law 747

HR 6382 -- Subject naval ship construction to Act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036), as amended. HARDY (D Va.) -- 3/26/57 -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 6, 1957. House passed Aug. 10, 1957. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 8, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

#### Public Law 748

S 3333 (HR 10965) -- Facilitate insurance of loans under title I of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and act of Aug. 28, 1937, as amended, re conservation of water resources. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 5, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. House passed Aug. 13, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

#### Public Law 749

HR 11133 -- Amend section 7 of Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide for payment of travel and transportation cost of persons selected for appointment to certain positions in continental U.S. and Alaska. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 3/4/58 -- House Government Operations reported May 22, 1958. House passed June 26, 1958. Senate Government Operations reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

#### Public Law 750

HR 12967 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 re frequency of review of minimum wage rates established for Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/16/58 -- House Education and Labor reported July 21, 1958. House passed July 29, 1958. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 11, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

#### Public Law 751

HR 13404 -- Amend section 404(c) (1) of Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to grant longevity credit for service performed in Panama Canal Zone postal service. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 17, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 11, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

#### Public Law 752

H J Res 424 -- Improve administration of justice by authorizing Judicial Conference of the United States to establish institutes and joint councils on sentencing, to provide additional methods of sentencing. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Judiciary reported June 23, 1958. House passed July 10, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported July 29, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 12, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

#### Public Law 753

HR 9627 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands in Alaska to city of Ketchikan, Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 5, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 8, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

#### Public Law 754

HR 9673 -- Amend title 10, U.S. Code, to provide conditions under which retired pay may be paid in case of retired officers dropped from rolls. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services reported July 15, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 11, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 14, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 15, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

## Public Law 755

HR 7866 -- Amend title 28, U.S. Code, re Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/3/57 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 1, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 9, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 14, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 15, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

## Public Law 756

HR 10173 -- Provide for transfer of title to certain land at Sand Island, Territory of Hawaii, to Territory of Hawaii. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 1/21/58 -- House Armed Services reported July 1, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 8, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

## Public Law 757

HR 4142 (S 1081) -- Amend Act creating City of Clinton Bridge Commission and authorizing said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and at or near Fulton, Illinois, in order to make certain changes in authority of such commission. TALLE (R Iowa) -- 1/30/57 -- House Public Works reported July 22, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

## Public Law 758

HR 9740 -- Convey certain land to Makah Tribe of Indians. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 23, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 12, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

## Public Law 759

HR 8002 (S 434) -- Provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 6/7/57 -- House Government Operations reported June 17, 1957. House passed March 6, 1958. Senate Appropriations reported July 21, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 31, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 14, 1958. President signed Aug. 25, 1958.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE           | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE      |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS        | Astronautics & Atomic Energy   |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE   | Commemorative                  |
| Education & Housing      | Congress, Constitution,        |
| Health & Welfare         | Civil Rights                   |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY        | Government Operations          |
| Immigration              | Indians, D.C., Territories     |
| International Affairs    | Judicial Procedures            |
| 5. LABOR                 | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS   | Post Office & Civil Service    |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY     |
| Veterans                 | Business & Commerce            |
|                          | Taxes & Tariffs                |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

## 1. Agriculture

## SENATE

S 4329 -- Amend act of June 5, 1948, re Meat Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 8/23/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

## HOUSE

HR 13800 -- Provide for mandatory price support through March 31, 1962, for milk used in manufactured dairy products and for butterfat. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 8/18/58 -- House Agriculture.

## 2. Appropriations

## HOUSE

HR 13856 -- Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 8/22/58 -- House Appropriations.

## 3. Education and Welfare

## EDUCATION &amp; HOUSING

## SENATE

S 4323 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and the renewal of urban communities. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Fulbright (D Ark.) -- 8/22/58.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

## TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through Aug. 23, 1958.

	Senate	House
Bills	4,329	13,876
Joint Resolutions	203	704
Concurrent Resolutions	123	381
Simple Resolutions	391	699
TOTAL	5,046	15,660

Public bills listed this week:

## Bills

S 4305 - 4329  
HR 13794 - 13875

## Resolutions

S J Res 202 - 203  
S Con Res 120 - 123  
S Res 381 - 391  
H J Res 703 - 704  
H Con Res 379 - 381  
H Res 691 - 699

## HOUSE

HR 13826 -- Provide direct aid to States and Territories for educational purposes only. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 8/20/58 -- House Ways and Means.  
HR 13827 -- Establish within Housing and Home Finance Agency a new program of mortgage insurance to assist in financing the construction, improvement, expansion, and rehabilitation of harbor facilities for boating and commercial craft. FALLON (D Md.) -- 8/20/58 -- House Banking and Currency.  
HR 13840 -- Encourage education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 8/21/58 -- House Education and Labor.

## HEALTH &amp; WELFARE

## SENATE

S 4321 -- Establish an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Water Pollution Control. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 8/22/58 -- Senate Public Works.  
S 4327 -- Prohibit certain acts involving importation, transportation, possession, or use of explosives. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 8/23/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

## HOUSE

HR 13797 -- Prohibit certain acts involving the importation transportation, possession or use of explosives. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/18/58 -- House Judiciary.  
HR 13801 -- Similar to HR 13797. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 8/18/58.  
HR 13812 -- Strengthen the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service. NEAL (R W. Va.) -- 8/19/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
HR 13813 -- Similar to HR 13797. ROBESON (R Ky.) -- 8/19/58.  
HR 13814 -- Similar to HR 13812. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 8/19/58.  
HR 13839 -- Establish an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for Water Pollution Control. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 8/21/58 -- House Public Works.

## Bills - 5

- HR 13843 -- Authorize payment of supplemental unemployment compensation to unemployed persons attending industrial training courses. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 8/21/58 -- House Ways and Means.  
 HR 13874 -- Provide for assistance to States to promote, establish, and maintain safe workplaces and practices in industry. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/23/58 -- House Education and Labor.

## 4. Foreign Policy

### IMMIGRATION

#### HOUSE

- HR 13796 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. BOW (R Ohio) -- 8/18/58 -- House Judiciary.

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### SENATE

- S J Res 203 -- Provide for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Lebanon. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 8/23/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.  
 S Res 391 -- Re action of President in sending troops into Lebanon. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 8/23/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

#### HOUSE

- HR 13805 -- Establish a United States Trading Corporation to meet the challenge of attempted Soviet penetration of world markets. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 8/18/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.  
 HR 13808 -- Establish a United States Trading Corporation Act. SHEEHAN (R Ill.) -- 8/18/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.  
 HR 13845 -- Authorize an Under Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 8/21/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.  
 H Con Res 381 -- Express sense of Congress that United States in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 8/23/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.  
 H Res 692 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that military forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should be withdrawn from Poland and Hungary. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 8/19/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

## 5. Labor

### SENATE

- S 4319 -- Prohibit convicted felons from holding union office or employment. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 8/20/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

#### HOUSE

- HR 13841 -- Prohibit convicted felons from holding union office or employment. HASKELL (R Del.) -- 8/21/58 -- House Education and Labor.

## 6. Military and Veterans

### ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

#### HOUSE

- HR 13848 -- Equalize the pay of retired members of the uniformed services. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 8/21/58 -- House Armed Services.  
 HR 13862 -- Establish an additional naval district, consisting of eastern Texas, Arkansas, and northern Louisiana. BROOKS (D La.) -- 8/22/58 -- House Armed Services.  
 HR 13867 -- Define the status of retired officers of the Armed Forces. BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 8/23/58 -- House Armed Services.  
 HR 13868 -- Amend section 1332 of title 10 of the U.S.C. to permit transfer on a limited basis of points earned in 1 year to other years. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/23/58 -- House Armed Services.

### VETERANS

#### HOUSE

- HR 13794 -- Amend section 302 of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 re method of foreclosure of mortgages. BATES (R Mass.) -- 8/18/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.  
 HR 13847 -- Provide for Government loans to enable holders of national service life insurance or United States Government life insurance to pay the premiums hereafter accruing thereon. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 8/21/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.  
 HR 13872 -- Provide pension for widows and children of veterans of World War II and of the Korean conflict on the same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/23/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

- HR 13875 -- Similar to HR 13872. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/23/58.

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

### ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

#### HOUSE

- HR 13844 -- Direct the Atomic Energy Commission to provide a portable, nuclear power reactor for use at the United States Naval Air Facility, McMurdo Sound, Antarctica, for heating and power generating purposes at that base. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 8/21/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

### COMMEMORATIVE

#### SENATE

- S 4325 -- Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces commemorating establishment of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. COOPER (R Ky.), Byrd (D Va.), Morton (R Ky.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 8/22/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.  
 S J Res 202 -- Establish a commission for celebration of 100th anniversary of birth of Gen. John J. Pershing. POTTER (R Mich.) -- 8/23/58 -- Senate Judiciary.  
 S Res 383 -- Proclaim Sept. 14-21 constitutional bill of rights week. LANGER (D N.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 8/19/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

#### HOUSE

- H J Res 703 -- Designate September 25 of each year as Voter's Day. MAY (R Conn.) -- 8/19/58 -- House Judiciary.  
 H Con Res 379 -- Resolution re captive nations days. BOW (R Ohio) -- 8/18/58 -- House Judiciary.

### CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

#### SENATE

- S Con Res 120 -- Re Presidential item veto. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 8/18/58 -- Senate Rules & Administration.  
 S Con Res 122 -- Authorize presiding officers to sign duly enrolled and joint resolutions after sine die adjournment. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 8/23/58.  
 S Con Res 123 -- Re adjournment sine die on Aug. 24, 1958. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 8/23/58.  
 S Res 384 -- Re investigation of causes of increased prices of farm machinery and equipment. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 8/19/58 -- Senate Judiciary.  
 S Res 385 -- Re investigation of comptroller general's holding re use of loan funds under rural electrification program. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 8/19/58 -- Senate Judiciary.  
 S Res 386 -- Re additional funds for committee on Armed Services. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 8/21/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.  
 S Res 387 -- Re disclosure of foreign investments affecting the American economy -- the Senate Finance Committee investigation of the American economy. MALONE (R Nev.) -- 8/23/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.  
 S Res 388 -- Re notification to the President of adjournment of both houses of Congress. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 8/23/58.  
 S Res 389 -- Thanks of the Senate tendered the Vice President, the Honorable Richard M. Nixon. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 8/23/58.  
 S Res 390 -- Thanks of the Senate tendered the President pro tempore, the Honorable Carl Hayden. KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 8/23/58.

#### HOUSE

- HR 13823 -- Amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes, re contempt citations of witnesses before congressional committees. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 8/20/58 -- House Judiciary.  
 HR 13861 -- Repeal certain provisions of law re messengers for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 8/22/58 -- House Administration.  
 H J Res 704 -- Re first day of meeting of 86th Congress on Jan. 7, 1959. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 8/23/58.  
 H Con Res 380 -- Re District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955. MITCHELL (D Ga.) -- 8/19/58.  
 H Res 691 -- Consider HR 13247. SMITH (D Va.) -- 8/18/58. House Rules.  
 H Res 693 -- Print as a House document the Compilation of Social Security Laws. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 8/20/58 -- House Administration.  
 H Res 694 -- Print as a House document "How To Obtain Financing Under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958." RHODES (D Pa.) -- 8/22/58 -- House Administration.  
 H Res 695 -- Re election of Edwin H. May Jr., of Connecticut to Committee on Appropriations. MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 8/23/58.  
 H Res 696 -- Notify President of readiness of Congress to adjourn. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 8/23/58.  
 H Res 697 -- Print revised House Manual. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 8/23/58.  
 H Res 698 -- Print reports of the Comptroller General. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 8/23/58.  
 H Res 699 -- Tender thanks of the House to the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives. MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 8/23/58.



## GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

## SENATE

- S 4326 -- Amend Budget and Accounting Act of 1921. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 8/23/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

## INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

## SENATE

- S 4318 -- Place in trust status certain lands on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation in South Dakota. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 8/20/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

## HOUSE

- HR 13795 -- Place in trust status certain lands on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation in South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 8/18/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 13825 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901, to grant a right of possession in certain property in the District of Columbia to surviving widows, widowers, and minor children so long as such property is used as their principal place of residence. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 8/20/58 -- House District of Columbia.  
 HR 13838 -- Provide that certain real property of the United States situated in the State of Nevada shall be held in trust for members of the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe of Indians of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nev. BARING (D Nev.) -- 8/21/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 13859 -- Provide for promotion of economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 8/22/58 -- House Armed Services.  
 HR 13863 -- Similar to HR 13859. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 8/22/58.

## JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

## SENATE

- S 4317 -- Extend copyright provisions of title 17 of the U.S.C. to musical compositions produced without the use of a conventional system of notations. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/20/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

## HOUSE

- HR 13842 -- Prohibit eavesdropping under certain circumstances. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 8/21/58 -- House Judiciary.  
 HR 13846 -- Provide for assessment of costs against the United States in the case entitled "United States Against Fallbrook Public Utility District." SAUND (D Calif.) -- 8/21/58 -- House Judiciary.  
 HR 13857 -- Provide that the Supreme Court may invalidate a State statute only by unanimous decision of the Justices participating. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 8/22/58 -- House Judiciary.  
 HR 13869 -- Provide representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of United States. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/23/58 -- House Judiciary.

## LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

## SENATE

- S 4309 -- Facilitate movement of passenger traffic into and out of or within metropolitan areas by establishment of a Federal policy encouraging the States and railroad corporations to use certain rights-of-way to provide the roadbeds for both Federal-aid highways and railroads. MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 8/19/58 -- Senate Public Works.  
 S 4316 -- Provide for relocation of Fort Peck-Great Falls transmission line in the vicinity of Glasgow, Mont. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 8/20/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 S 4324 -- Provide for termination of Federal supervision over property of the Winnemucca Colony, Humboldt County, Nev., and the individual members thereof. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 8/22/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

## HOUSE

- HR 13802 -- Amend section 7 of the act of August 18, 1941, to provide that 75 percent of all moneys derived by the United States from certain recreational activities in connection with lands acquired for flood control and other purposes shall be paid to the State. POAGE (D Texas) -- 8/18/58 -- House Public Works.

(Continued from p. 1159)

time. The alternative, clearly, is to select a period of time for primary emphasis on our military development. And that, we can easily see, might well lead to disaster, because then we would either lose our present strength or lose our future strength beyond that selected period. We can never rest on our oars. But much of our work will be undone if we pass to our people, as judgments, what are truly mere estimates.

I have confidence in the judgment of our President and his military advisers. I have faith that our scientific researchers, our leaders in education, and our industrial leaders and workers will continue with their skills and efforts to keep us in front. I

- HR 13806 -- Authorize construction of a flood-control reservoir on the North Fork of Pound River, Pound, Va. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 8/18/58 -- House Public Works.  
 HR 13836 -- Authorize an adjustment in the repayment obligation of the Pine River Irrigation District. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 8/21/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 13837 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Juniper Unit of the Yampa-White project as a project of the Colorado River storage project. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 8/21/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 13858 -- Authorize the rehabilitation of the Sherburne Lake Dam and outlet works, Milk River project, Montana. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 8/22/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 13870 -- Similar to HR 13802. IKARD (D Texas) -- 8/23/58.

## POST OFFICE &amp; CIVIL SERVICE

## HOUSE

- HR 13798 -- Correct inequities of Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 8/18/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 13803 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949 to authorize the establishment of pay differentials for hazardous employment for civilian fire fighters employed at installations of the Department of Defense. POLK (D Ohio) (by request) -- 8/18/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 13804 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act with respect to the retirement of fire fighters in or under the Department of Defense. POLK (D Ohio) -- 8/18/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## BUSINESS &amp; COMMERCE

## SENATE

- S 4305 -- Establish a body corporate within Department of Commerce to extend financial assistance to public and private companies providing transit and commuter service in major metropolitan areas. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 8/18/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

## HOUSE

- HR 13807 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to authorize issuance of licenses to non-citizens for radio stations aboard certain vessels. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 8/18/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 13871 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 8/23/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

## TAXES &amp; TARIFFS

## SENATE

- S 4328 -- Repeal withholding of income tax at source on wages. MALONE (R Nev.) -- 8/23/58 -- Senate Finance.

## HOUSE

- HR 13799 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a method whereby a decedent's executor or administrator may be discharged from personal liability for all income, estate, and gift taxes due from such decedent or his estate. HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 8/18/58 -- House Ways and Means.  
 HR 13824 -- Provide for averaging taxable income. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 8/20/58 -- House Ways and Means.  
 HR 13860 -- Similar to HR 13824. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 8/22/58.  
 HR 13873 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that amounts expended to acquire subsurface coal to protect the taxpayers' residence from damage by removal of the coal shall be treated as casualty losses. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/23/58 -- House Ways and Means.

have confidence in the will of our people to remain free.

The gap we have to avoid is in our will and determination. Then there will be greater security for ourselves and, we pray, more peace in the world.

We have confidence in our will to win and in our belief -- indeed, our knowledge -- that ours is a right and just cause. For in this knowledge lies our greatest strength; and from this strength emerges a weapon more powerful than anything a totalitarian nation can shoulder.

Mr. President, the strength of our will and determination, of our belief in ourselves and the rightness of our purpose, stands between freedom and slavery.



## Presidential Report

### THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S AUG. 27 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's 42nd press conference of his second term, held one week after the 41st (Weekly Report p. 1115):

THE PRESIDENT: Please sit down. I have no announcements of my own.

#### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT INTEGRATION ROLE

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Mr. President, can you say whether the Justice Department will accept the Supreme Court's invitation, and participate in the school integration arguments before the Court tomorrow; and, secondly, will any Justice Department brief reflect your personal views on this issue?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is a little bit more of an invitation when such an incident occurs. The Attorney General is an officer of the Court, as well as the Attorney General for the United States; and when he is invited to file a brief, it is really a command, and I think there are no exceptions to that custom. Now, my own convictions were expressed succinctly, I think, last week when I gave you a written one, and I am sure of this: that in the general case there is no chance that there will be great divergences in between what the Attorney General expresses and what I believe. That couldn't over the long run, of course, occur.

#### NEW YORK GOP NOMINEES

Q. KENNETH M. SCHEIBEL, Gannett Newspapers: The Republican convention in New York nominated Nelson Rockefeller for Governor and Representative Keating for Senator. What do you think of the ticket?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is fine. I think it is an excellent one.

Q. SCHEIBEL: Are you going up there to campaign?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I haven't promised that. I just say I hope they both get elected.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President".)

THE PRESIDENT: Behind.

#### INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSN.

Q. PAT MUNROE, WTVJ, Miami: Does your letter to Treasury Secretary Anderson endorsing a new International Development Association rule out the possibility of setting up a purely regional inter-American bank for low interest loans to Latin America?

THE PRESIDENT: Not at all. This is entirely a different thing, as the United States, as well as a number of other countries have great quantities, considerable quantities, of soft currencies, currencies that can not be used in international trade. Now, it is possible, if we can help out through an association such as this, by getting these soft currencies and, possibly, a small amount of hard money, that loans that otherwise would be impossible to make, but which have a very worthy project, would have a very beneficial effect, why, they could take place. So, this new International Development Assn. is the name, and it is only in the study period as my letter made very clear, we are studying it to see what can be done, but it would have no effect whatsoever on the other groupments.

#### NUCLEAR WAR

Q. MRS. MAY CRAIG, Press Herald, Portland, Maine: As you know, Mr. President, the Congress is so hostile to any discussion of a possible surrender by the United States in a nuclear war, they forbade spending any military money for study of it. In your opinion, can the United States be defeated in an all-out first-blow nuclear war, and is it your position that we must take the first blow?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you say we must take the first blow -- wars have a way of coming about in circumstances that have not

been foreseen by humans. For example, the Pearl Harbor attack is a case in point. Of all the places in the Pacific that apparently the planners and the political leaders thought might be attacked, that was probably the last one. Now, I don't see any reason, therefore, for saying we necessarily have to take the first blow, but I do say this, Always, we must be alert, and I think it is silly to say that we can be defeated in a first-blow attack, for the simple reason that we have so much strength, retaliatory strength, that any nation foolish to resort to that kind of an effort, that is, the exchange of nuclear attacks, it would itself be destroyed. There is no question in my mind.

#### CONGRESS' RECORD

Q. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, Newsweek: Sir, do you feel that the record of the Democratic-controlled 85th Congress will be a help or a hindrance to your party this fall, and what do you think the outcome of the elections will be this fall? (Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: It was one that I didn't -- of course, I expected, but I didn't hope for. (Laughter) Actually, there are still two hundred pieces of legislation, many of them rushed through in the last hours of Congress, that I have not yet had a chance to examine. Quite manifestly, I couldn't go over the record of this Congress. I would say though generally, in the foreign field, it did a constructive job. My largest, my greatest disappointment was in the amount in which they cut down my estimates for the mutual security of the free world; and I hope that, I can only hope now that those funds will be sufficient, but I do think they should have done better. I was disappointed, of course, that there was no legislation that, effective legislation, for the enactment or the prevention of corruption and racketeering in the labor-management field; and in one or two other areas I was disappointed in lack of action.

Now, on the other hand, there was a tendency throughout the year, happily curbed in certain two or three very large bills, for expending more money than should be spent, because, I tell you, that we must get the size of these deficits down, and, fortunately -- and here I certainly must give some credit to the Republican leadership -- that a couple of those bills were finally -- I say, put it with the help of Republican leadership -- where those bills were shelved because, manifestly, as a minority report down there -- a party in the two houses, we couldn't possibly be completely effective. But, all in all, I would say that the general appraisal is something I would want to make in another week or ten days when I have had a chance finally to study the final record.

#### QUEMOY AND MATSU

Q. CHALMERS M. ROBERTS, Washington Post: Mr. President, in view of the current shelling of the off-shore islands by the Chinese Communists, I would like to ask this: Since the last flare-up in that area two years ago, the Nationalist forces on Quemoy and Matsu have been considerably beat up. Some people are reading Secretary Dulles' statement of last Saturday as indicating that this means we consider the islands more important than ever to the defense of Formosa itself. Would you comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, they have this increased importance: What we call the China, the Nationalist Chinese have now deployed about a third of their forces to certain of these islands west of the Pescadores, and that makes a closer interlocking between the defense systems of the islands with Formosa than was the case before that. Before that, I think, they were largely thought of as outposts, strongly held but outpost positions, but nevertheless outposts. Now, apparently the thing, the philosophy is that to hold the whole thing it is part of the territory from which they hope to make their living, so there is a closer relationship than there was before.

Q. ROBERTS: Does that affect, sir, your judgment or any judgment that you might have to make under the Formosa resolution?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Roberts, you simply cannot make military decisions until after the event reaches you. Now, it might affect it if, under a whole series of circumstances -- but there are all sorts of permutations and combinations of these factors, and I would say you couldn't make any arbitrary answer to that.

#### ATOMIC WEAPONS USE

Q. FELIX BELAIR, New York Times: Could you tell us, Mr. President, what is the area of discretion of local commanders in the use of tactical atomic weapons, if they have any discretion?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I think not. I think that there can be no atomic -- that there are, it is -- I shouldn't say "I think". It is not possible to use these weapons except with the specific authority of the President.

Q. BELAIR: I thought, perhaps, in -- Isn't there an exception in the case of an immediate threat to the Command?

THE PRESIDENT: It has been a long time that I have gone through these, all of these, directives, and many of them go into tremendous detail. I am not going any further than that, and if it is possible, I will take a look again, because there is one exception, but I don't believe it mentions atomic weapons: that if the United States itself or any of its armed forces are under attack, that they can use any measures necessary for their defense, but I would have to make certain. My memory is not quite that good this morning.

Q. BELAIR: Thank you.

#### WASHINGTON BASEBALL TEAM

Q. ANDREW F. TULLY, Scripps-Howard: Sir, the Washington ball club is threatening or promising to leave town. (Laughter) Do you think, sir, that such a move would be justified under the circumstances?

THE PRESIDENT: I would like to answer with one "if". If the National -- I mean if the Nationals here, the American League Club here, would have a club that had a fighting chance, on the average, of getting into the first division, for one, would be down at a good number of their evening games to see them, and I would be one of their customers. Now, unfortunately, because of my present position, I am not a paying customer (Laughter) and, therefore, I can't help keeping this club here. But if we could only have that, I am practically certain this city would demand that they stay here, and I think they should. But I think they should have a little bit better club. (Laughter)

#### BENSON CAMPAIGN ROLE

Q. DAVE BURNHAM, Lincoln Journal: Mr. President, I notice Secretary Benson is taking a very active part in the or, perhaps, a more active part, than any high government official in the congressional campaign this fall. In your mind, is he the kind of man you would like to see in one of the top places in the 1960 race? (Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: The men that are going to be in the top places are going to be selected by a convention. Now, I can give you a whole list of men who, in my opinion, are capable of carrying very heavy responsibilities, and in line with the great middle-of-the-road philosophy that I believe is logical for this country, particularly for the Republican party, and so any of those men, if selected by the convention, would have my support.

#### STATE SCHOOL BILLS

Q. RAY L. SCHERER, N.B.C.: Mr. President, could you tell us what you think of the various state bills to close the schools?

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't understand.

Q. SCHERER: The various state bills to close the schools in the integration situation.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would say this, Mr. Scherer: This, of course, would be a very terrible outcome, but I would think this: There would be a very great deal of litigation that would follow any such action. I believe if schools were closed, there would be great pressure to open them under whatever conditions the inhabitants believed would be best, and I think there would be a whole basketful of litigation that would take place. So, I don't want to make more than that, that one generalization, because no school yet that I know of has been closed.

#### HUMANE SLAUGHTER BILL

Q. DAYTON MOORE, United Press International: What action are you going to take on the humane slaughter bill? (Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, someone told me it was going to be up before me in a day or two. I haven't got all the recommendations.

Q. MOORE: Midnight tonight is the dead line.

THE PRESIDENT: What's that?

Q. MOORE: Midnight tonight is the dead line.

THE PRESIDENT: Midnight tonight? Well, then I have to work this afternoon, don't I.

#### CHINESE COMMUNIST ATTACKS

Q. JOHN SCALI, Associated Press: To return to the Far East for a moment, sir --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. SCALI: How seriously do you view the stepped-up Chinese Communist artillery attacks in the Quemoy area, along with the air bombardment and, secondly, do you see any danger at this time that American forces might get involved, in keeping with our desire to help protect Formosa and the Pescadores?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, again, you talk to a certain extent in hypothetical terms. Quite naturally, we are supporting the Nationalist regime, and we still recognize it and, as a matter of fact, it is still a member of the Security Council in the United Nations. So we are not going to desert our responsibilities or the statements we have already made, and I think that about the best thing that can be said at this moment is the Secretary's letter of about a week ago or something of that kind.

#### KEY GOP CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Q. ALVIN A. SPIVAK, United Press International: Mr. President, is there any one key point that you believe Republican candidates for Congress could stress in their campaigns for election this year?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will tell you what I am going to stress, if that is enough or good enough: getting down these deficits and keeping our money sound so that America can have a good, healthy, thriving, progressive economy.

#### ARLINGTON SCHOOLS

Q. THOMAS V. KELLY, Washington Daily News: Mr. President, Arlington, Virginia, looks like it will have to close its schools in the integration crisis and, at any rate, the state money is going to be cut off. They may let the counties run the schools on their own. The Federal Government contributes money to the support of the schools there because of the great number of Federal workers in the area. I was wondering if you would favor increasing, in case they do, the counties are left to run the schools, increasing the Federal contribution to bring it up to its current budget level?

THE PRESIDENT: I couldn't give you an answer right off from the hip, shooting from the hip that way, on that one. I hadn't thought of it but I'll say this: Whatever we would do in any other area, it seems to me, would have to be done by the Federal area, by the Federal Government, in any other area, and there, regardless of local action, I think the Federal Government must be -- must observe an equality of treatment any place.

#### BUDGET CUTS

Q. SARAH MCLENDON, El Paso Times: Sir, in view of the deficit and the fact that the testimony about the debt ceiling showed that within about four or five years we would face serious inflation, I wonder if you would tell us this fall as you go through the budgets and make your budget for next year, what areas do you plan to cut?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the budget is already under study and in the process of development, and I am going to take each one of the major expenditures, study it, and see whether it can be to the benefit of America, diminished; that is what I am going to do, and I am not going to pick out any one area and say, "We are going to cut this one," and not another.



# INTERFERING IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Q. RICHARD L. WILSON, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, Adlai Stevenson, in the paper this morning, quotes Premier Khrushchev as saying that we, presumably you and Khrushchev and others, should get together and sign a paper that there would be no interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Would you welcome such an agreement?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think, I submit, that you are using the wrong word. It wouldn't be an agreement; it would be some pronouncement, and certainly it couldn't be more because an agreement, to my mind connotes something that is going to be kept. And I will say this: You will recall when the Hungarian resolution was put in the United Nations, I believe that it was argued very bitterly by the other side that they would not allow interference with their internal affairs, meaning Hungary. Now, this is not the kind of definition of internal affairs that the United States could accept. Now, if it were a legitimate resolution of that kind I, for my own part, would be ready to sign anything with that legitimate purport. So I would state we would not interfere in the affairs of other people, and we would keep people, other people, from interfering with ourselves.

## MEETING WITH ALMOND

Q. ROD MACLEISH, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Sir, is there still a chance of a meeting between you and Governor Almond of Virginia before the Virginia schools open?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know. I haven't had any intimation of that.

Q. MACLEISH: Well, would you still be willing to have such a meeting?

THE PRESIDENT: I've always been willing; I have stated that many times, and I hope I don't have to state it again.

## DISARMAMENT POLICY

Q. JAMES B. RESTON, New York Times: Mr. President, in the light of the Geneva agreement on inspection --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. RESTON: Has our disarmament policy been revised or are we still standing on the last policy placed before the Russians about a year ago?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the principle of the policy has not been abandoned at all. Now, we did say this: That in order to facilitate the possibility of negotiations in this field, that if both sides would accept this report and would each agree to begin instantly to meet with, I think we said October 1st -- October 31st is the date we mentioned, to start negotiations for measures that would lead further, then we would do for one year, we would not make any more tests. But we did couple that with our -- the policy we went through too that we believe in, that the cessation of tests must be related to the cessation of production of this material for weapons purposes, and even further on to that eventually.

Q. RESTON: What I had in mind, sir, was if we were going to talk on October 31st, have we revised the policy, for example, brought it up to date, on the new inspections findings in Geneva, and the new developments in rocketry?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I think there is no change because we have believed -- maybe I don't understand your question exactly. We said you cannot have an agreement on cessation of tests unless there can be technical methods that will make certain that each to the other that we are acting in good faith. Now, that is the thing that the technical experts were deciding is: Is it possible; and if it is possible, what is the minimum system that will do it? We say, "All right, we are accepting that now. Let's move on to the next negotiation," and, while we are doing that, that negotiation is the actual establishment of this system. That being done, now you have got it with that much of a testing, it looks like you have a step made into penetrating both these countries on an official basis, a good many stations in Eurasia, a good many stations here. Now, it would seem, there ought to be another step. But I think that each one of the things that still has to be negotiated out, we have not changed our general program or plan.

## URBAN RENEWAL

Q. ROBERT G. SPIVACK, New York Post: Mr. President --

THE PRESIDENT: This man. (Indicating).

Q. DON OBERDORFER, Charlotte Observer: Mr. President over a hundred American cities have applications stacked up over

at the Urban Renewal Administration for funds to help clear out their slum areas. The agency doesn't have any money available for these because the Congress did not pass the housing bill. However, they tell us that the Administration has an authorization of \$100 million which is available to be released at your discretion for this purpose. Would you tell us whether you have given any thought to releasing this money under this emergency situation, and what you think about it? (The President confers with Mr. Hagerty.)

THE PRESIDENT: It is still under study. But the question you bring up is being earnestly studied, because we do believe there is something that could be done in spite of the lack of appropriations.

Q. ROBERT G. SPIVACK, New York Post: Mr. President, Robert Spivack --

THE PRESIDENT: Excuse me. I was hesitating only because I am never quite certain when a thing has been finished, and then I can talk to you in another week, maybe, possibly.

## PERSONAL VIEWS ON INTEGRATION

Q. SPIVACK: Mr. President, the current issue of a national news weekly contains the following item:

"White House. Here is what Ike wouldn't say at his news conference about his personal views on school integration. He wishes the Supreme Court had never handed down its decision. He also thinks integration should proceed much more slowly. That is what he has told friends in private."

Is that story correct?

THE PRESIDENT: No, that story is not correct. But the story is this: I have said here I think that I would never give an opinion about my conviction about the Supreme Court decisions because such a statement would have to indicate either approval or disapproval, and I was never going to do it about any of their decisions. Now with respect to the other one, it might have been that I said something about "slower," but I do believe that we should -- because I do say, as I did yesterday or last week, we have got to have reason and sense and education, and a lot of other developments that go hand in hand as this process -- if this process is going to have any real acceptance in the United States.

Q. GARNETT D. HORNER, Washington Star: Mr. President, in connection with what you might have said about slow movement toward integration, could you say, without trespassing on your injunction about talking about your conviction, whether you would advise the Justice Department to argue for a delay in the Little Rock case before the Supreme Court, to support the District Judge's original order?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't think that I would instruct them to argue one way or the other. I think the fact is that, as lawyers, as an officer of the Court, they have to voice their honest convictions. What I do say is this: If there becomes manifest, and this is just a generality in governmental procedure and organization, if there becomes and develop great differences between the President and any branch of government, why, there is only -- the President has only one recourse, and that is very obvious. So I would assume that any decision would certainly -- I mean any brief would try to reflect the views that all of us, so far as I know, have held from the beginning.

## TAX CUT

Q. CHARLES E. SHUTT, Telenews: Recently, Secretary Anderson did not rule out a tax cut next year when he appeared before the Senate Finance Committee.

In view of the rising costs for our defense and everything else in the budget, do you think this might be a possibility to stop unbalanced budgets?

THE PRESIDENT: What, to reduce taxes?

Q. SHUTT: To increase taxes.

THE PRESIDENT: Increase taxes. Oh, I thought you said decrease.

Q. SHUTT: No sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as of this moment I wouldn't have any comment on that at all.

## INTEGRATION BRIEF

Q. J.F. TER-HORST, Detroit News: Sir, a few moments ago you mentioned your feeling that any position taken by the Administration on integration should preserve the equality of treatment



for all communities and states. Does this mean that the Justice Department's position before the Supreme Court will be applicable to, say, Virginia, or North Carolina or Tennessee, as well as Little Rock?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think that you are making some unwarranted assumptions. The Justice Department has been ordered to file a brief on one particular decision by the Appellate Court, and I don't think it has anything to do with the rest of the problem. I was talking only this -- If the United States funds are going to be used some place for any purpose, I believe it has to be on some kind of a basis of equality because all of us pay the taxes to put that money in. Now, are you going to pick out some particular place which, because of some political decision in its own area, would change this ratio? I just -- there might be some reason that I cannot now think of, but that is my basis of saying they ought to be treated equally.

#### MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

Q. JOHN R. GIBSON, Wall Street Journal: Mr. President, in light of what the United Nations Security Council has done on the Middle East situation, and since it did not endorse many of the various proposals you made --

THE PRESIDENT: (Interposing) Did not endorse what?

Q. GIBSON: -- some of the proposals you made in your speech up there, could you say what you think the chances are for a long-time peace settlement out there are at this time?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would say this: They were better than they were before. Now, I don't believe that you could possibly evaluate them in absolute terms at all. The thing is relative. I think there has been an atmosphere created that may give us a better chance to make progress.

#### MISSILE GAP

Q. WILLIAM H. STRINGER, Christian Science Monitor: In Senate debate and in General Gavin's book, there has been an allusion to the missile gap in the early 1960s, where it was said the

Soviets would have great numbers of missiles, long-range missiles, and we would have few. Could you comment, without breaching security, on whether you see any peril ahead of that sort?

THE PRESIDENT: I say only this: When I came here, you will remember, we were talking about the New Look. We were trying to get away from mere reliance upon manpower, and to use the latest in scientific inventions to defend this country, hoping thereby to save manpower. This took a long study, and after the first months, I finally appointed scientific committees, two in succession, and finally there was brought forward a belief that we should go very heavily into ballistic missiles of long range, which had never before been brought to the fore in military planning. I believe -- I think I am right -- there never was more than \$1 million a year used until that year. But in the spring of 1955, I believe, we -- I listened to this latest report, latest scientific report, and this went on the very highest priority. That expenditure, expenditures, was to put on a priority higher than that of any other of our defense things. From that moment on, there has been no place that I can see where there has been any possibility of gaps occurring. Development has been extraordinarily rapid in view of the few years we have had, and while procurement should never go so wild that it wants to purchase great, vast weapons until they are approved, I am quite certain that the Defense Department's programs are not only adequate, but really are generous in making certain that the United States in this one particular field is going faster than we could have expected.

I want to bring this out: Up to this moment, I don't see how you can begin to eliminate the manned carrier, the airplane, merely because there is -- it can be demonstrated a capacity for sending a warhead by a guided missile. There is still a long way to go before the airplane, I would say, is made completely obsolete. So while, if there is any gap, I am quite certain that our enormous strength in fine long-range airplanes is -- I say it isn't a "gap" -- it is -- if the rate of development is not as rapid as you might see it, just if you are talking about money, and money won't do it, in my opinion, the airplane takes care of that deficiency.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

### DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

President Eisenhower Aug. 22 signed the fiscal 1959 Defense Department appropriation bill (HR 12738) and made the following statement (Weekly Report p. 1065):

In the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, the Congress, in addition to appropriating over \$1 billion more than I consider necessary for our security, has placed mandatory minimum strengths on the reserve components of the Army. This is an action which seriously disturbs me and which represents an unprecedented departure from past policy. Floors under the size of these forces introduce rigidity into our defense structure and could, if carried to their logical conclusion, cut deeply into the concept of flexibility so overwhelmingly and recently endorsed by the Congress in the Department of Defense Reorganization Act. Moreover, such restrictions are wasteful of money and resources at a time when essential programs are placing mounting demands on both. In short, rigidity and waste will be the products of these limitations and there is no place for either in the programs of a modern defense establishment. For this reason I cannot stress too strongly my belief that the Congress should reconsider such limitations, with a view to their prompt repeal early in the next session of the Congress.

### NUCLEAR TEST SUSPENSION

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 22 statement on nuclear test suspension:

The United States welcomes the successful conclusion of the Geneva meeting of experts who have been considering whether and how nuclear weapons tests could be detected. Their conclusions indicate that, if there were an agreement to eliminate such tests, its effective supervision and enforcement would be technically possible. This is a most important conclusion, the more so

because it is concurred in by the experts of the Soviet Union. Progress in the field of disarmament agreements depends upon the ability to establish effective international controls and the willingness of the countries concerned to accept those controls. The fact therefore of an agreement on technical possibilities of inspection and control opens up a prospect of progress in the vitally important field of disarmament.

The United States, taking account of the Geneva conclusions, is prepared to proceed promptly to negotiate an agreement with other nations which have tested nuclear weapons for the suspension of nuclear weapons tests and the actual establishment of an international control system on the basis of the experts' report. If this is accepted in principle by the other nations which have tested nuclear weapons, then in order to facilitate the detailed negotiations the United States is prepared, unless testing is resumed by the Soviet Union, to withhold further testing on its part of atomic and hydrogen weapons for a period of one year from the beginning of the negotiations.

As part of the agreement to be negotiated, and on a basis of reciprocity, the United States would be further prepared to suspend the testing of nuclear weapons on a year-by-year basis subject to a determination at the beginning of each year: (A) the agreed inspection system is installed and working effectively; and (B) satisfactory progress is being made in reaching agreement on and implementing major and substantial arms control measures such as the United States has long sought. The agreement should also deal with the problem of detonations for peaceful purposes, as distinct from weapons tests. Our negotiators will be instructed and ready by October 31 this year to open negotiations with other similarly instructed negotiators.

As the United States has frequently made clear, the suspension of testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons is not, in itself, a measure of disarmament or a limitation of armament. An agreement in this respect is significant if it leads to other and more substantial agreements relating to limitation and reduction of fissionable material for weapons and to other essential phases of disarmament. It is in this hope that the United States makes this proposal.

## SEED WHEAT TARIFFS

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 20 veto message of a bill (HR 11581) that would have increased the tariff on certain wheat used for seed:

### TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I return herewith, without my approval, HR 11581, "To remove wheat for seeding purposes which has been treated with poisonous substances from the 'unfit for human consumption' category for the purposes of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, and for other purposes." Virtually all of the seed wheat entering the United States comes from Canada. Much of the wheat so imported is treated with poisonous substances which act as inhibitors of wheat diseases and insects. As such wheat is unfit for human consumption, it is so classified under the Tariff Act. Under the classification, "wheat unfit for human consumption," treated seed wheat is dutiable at five percent ad valorem (about 10 cents per bushel at current prices) as compared with a duty of 21 cents per bushel on all other imported wheat, including untreated seed wheat. The present measure would reclassify treated seed wheat and put it in the straight "wheat" classification, thereby making it subject to the higher rate of duty.

The duty on wheat unfit for human consumption was reduced from 10 to 5 percent ad valorem in a bilateral agreement with Canada effective in 1939. The present rate was bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1948. These agreements recognize the right of the United States to raise duties or impose quotas should imports, at current rates of duty, of wheat unfit for human consumption seriously injure or threaten injury to domestic producers. Similar protection is provided under these international agreements and the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to imports which interfere with programs of the Department of Agriculture. There is, in the record, no claim that the present rate of duty is imposing a hardship on anyone, or interfering with any program of the Department of Agriculture. Our laws provide a method for making and sustaining such a claim, which has not been invoked in this case. While, in some

respects, seed wheat classifications may be anomalous, this seems a scant basis for taking an action which, I believe, would violate our international agreements, and be inimical to the trade policy of the United States, the interests of our farmers, and our relations with Canada.

The United States is constantly working to reduce the barriers to world trade. The latest manifestation of this effort is the recent and overwhelming endorsement by the Congress of a four-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act. Tariff reduction without serious hardship to our domestic producers is an integral part of our trade policy. Approval of HR 11581 would be inconsistent with this policy and would not be understood by our trading partners, particularly Canada.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## PRIVATE BILL VETOES

President Eisenhower Aug. 18 vetoed a private bill (HR 5904) to award \$48,966 to the Thomson Contracting Co., Inc. of St. Petersburg, Fla., for losses it incurred in construction work for the Navy in the British West Indies. Mr. Eisenhower said the company had a fixed-price agreement with the Navy and that the Government should not be held responsible for "a succession of maritime accidents which occasioned losses and expenditures considerably beyond the price the Government was committed to pay." He said he found "no sound justification for accepting the principle of the bill that the United States Government underwrite losses incurred by those who undertake to carry out contractual obligations with it. Every negotiated or fixed-price contract represents a risk voluntarily assumed, presumably for the purpose of profit."

Mr. Eisenhower Aug. 19 vetoed another private bill (HR 12261) providing for payment of \$465.81 to Lucian Roach, doing business as the Riverside Lumber Co., as a refund for overpayment of Federal unemployment taxes. The President said the taxpayer had not filed a claim for a refund within the time required by law, and the "granting of special relief...would constitute a discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent."

## CONGRESS APPROPRIATED MORE THAN \$80 BILLION IN 1958†

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$ 3,320,888,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$ 3,191,875,539
Commerce	982,721,000	917,140,000	949,892,000	1,012,886,000	1,012,886,000	971,214,000
Defense	38,786,970,000	38,310,561,000	38,409,561,000	40,032,811,000	40,042,992,000	39,602,827,000
District of Columbia						
Federal payment	27,660,600	22,860,000	22,860,600	24,360,600	24,360,600	22,860,600
District payment	(215,153,500)	(203,276,100)	(203,276,100)	(206,211,814)	(206,211,814)	(204,033,460)
Executive Offices	15,814,870	15,558,870	15,558,870	14,954,870	14,954,870	15,679,870
Independent Offices*	6,103,456,900	5,993,404,900	5,993,404,900	6,103,456,900	6,103,456,900	6,090,156,900
Interior	414,484,600	413,145,600	413,145,600	488,939,950	489,916,950	459,675,950
Labor-HEW	2,975,437,181	2,961,862,181	2,967,955,581	3,204,382,581	3,205,382,581	3,142,606,981
Legislative	123,846,669	96,942,113	96,942,113	123,320,419	123,320,419	123,297,387
Public Works	1,077,356,000	1,074,117,200	1,077,827,200	1,159,465,835	1,159,915,835	1,118,128,835
State-Justice-Judiciary	589,285,011	570,722,613	570,722,613	588,717,113	588,717,113	577,904,113
Treasury-Post Office	4,121,969,000	4,100,608,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000
Mutual Security	3,950,092,500	3,078,092,500	3,078,092,500	3,518,092,500	3,518,092,500	3,298,092,500
Military Construction	1,730,653,000	1,218,815,000	1,218,815,000	1,714,815,000	1,720,115,000	1,353,850,000
First Supplemental, 1959	4,081,154,221	3,131,844,797	3,594,944,978	3,594,944,978	3,866,382,978	3,697,305,478
Special Funds**	8,569,908,530					8,333,337,526
TOTAL	\$76,871,698,621					\$76,106,920,679

\* The original bill, vetoed Aug. 4 because it carried \$589 million for the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, was later revised to meet the President's objection.

\*\* Permanent indefinite appropriations for the Treasury Department, of which \$7.8 billion was to go for interest payments on the national debt.

† Congress in 1958 also voted a total of \$4,879,893,095 in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1958.

*Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.*

### Committee Hearings

- Sept. 3-5 -- COMMUNISM IN NEW JERSEY, House Un-American Activities. (postponed from Aug. 12-14).  
 Sept. 16 -- EAST BOSTON CO. AND THE SEC, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subc., resume hearings.  
 Nov. 7, 10, 12 -- WILDERNESS AREA PRESERVATION, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Bend, Ore., San Francisco, Calif., and Salt Lake City, Utah.

### Primaries and Conventions

- Sept. 2 -- Nevada primaries.  
 Sept. 8 -- Maine general elections.  
 Sept. 9 -- Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin primaries.  
 Sept. 10 -- Idaho primaries.  
 Sept. 16 -- Mississippi run-off primaries.  
 Sept. 17 -- Rhode Island Democratic primaries.  
 Sept. 25 -- Rhode Island Republican primaries.  
 Sept. 30 -- Florida run-off primaries.

### Other Events

- Sept. 1-4 -- AMERICAN LEGION, national convention, Chicago, Ill., speeches by Harry S. Truman, Neil H. McElroy, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., George C. Meany.  
 Sept. 1-13 -- ATOMIC ENERGY, 2nd international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, sponsored by the UN, Geneva, Switzerland.  
 Sept. 8-12 -- AMERICAN BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.  
 Sept. 10, 11 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TACTICS TALKS, Eastern region, Atlantic City, N.J.  
 Sept. 11-13 -- UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, Fontainebleu Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.  
 Sept. 13, 14 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TACTICS TALKS, Central region, Omaha, Neb.  
 Sept. 15-17 -- U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, conference on communicable diseases, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Sept. 15-19 -- UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.  
 Sept. 16 -- UN GENERAL SESSION, regular session convenes, New York, N.Y.  
 Sept. 16-19 -- NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP, 13th annual conference, Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C.  
 Sept. 17, 18 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TACTICS TALKS, Western region, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Sept. 17-19 -- NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, 6th marketing conference, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N.Y.  
 Sept. 19 -- FIRST SHOWING OF 1959 AUTOMOBILES (Buick).  
 Sept. 21-24 -- AMERICAN BANKERS ASSN., 84th annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

- Sept. 21-24 -- POSTAL TRANSPORT ASSN. (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Sept. 21-24 -- SOUTHERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, annual meeting, Lexington, Ky.  
 Sept. 22-26 -- OIL CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Long Beach, Calif.  
 Sept. 22-27 -- UNITED RUBBER, CORK, LINOLEUM AND PLASTIC WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, DiLido Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.  
 Sept. 29-Oct. 1 -- NATIONAL WATERSHED CONGRESS, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas.  
 Sept. 29-Oct. 2 -- NATIONAL GUARD ASSN. OF THE U.S., 80th general conference, Atlantic City, N.J.  
 Sept. 29-Oct. 4 -- INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Oct. 6 -- SUPREME COURT, regular session convenes, Washington, D.C.  
 Oct. 6 -- WORLD BANK AND INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, governors' conference, New Delhi, India.  
 Oct. 8-12 -- INTER-AMERICAN PRESS ASSN., general assembly, Hotel Plaza, Buenos Aires, Argentina.  
 Oct. 9 -- ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT NIXON, Ohio Republican convention, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Oct. 11-15 -- NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN., 38th annual convention, Shrine Auditorium and Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Oct. 14-16 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS, women's conference on housing, Washington, D.C.  
 Oct. 16-23 -- GATT, 13th annual session of contract parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva.  
 Oct. 20-Nov. 15 -- SOUTHEAST ASIA DEVELOPMENT, conference of 18 Colombo Plan nations, Seattle, Wash.  
 Oct. 23-26 -- SUPERMARKET INSTITUTE, midyear conference, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Nov. 4-7 -- WE, THE PEOPLE, annual convention, speech by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.), Chicago, Ill.  
 Nov. 4-Dec. 5 -- UNESCO, 10th general conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.  
 Nov. 6 -- AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, meeting, Washington, D.C.  
 Nov. 10-12 -- GROCERY MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA INC., annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N.Y.  
 Nov. 12-16 -- NATO, 4th annual parliamentary conference, Paris.

### Corrections

On page 25 of "Congress - 1958," the special CQ supplement accompanying this Weekly Report, the total number of roll-call votes in 1958 should read: 200 in the Senate, 93 in the House.

The appropriations box on page 1170 of the Weekly Report is a corrected version of the chart on page 11 of the supplement.



**Eisenhower Boxscore** President Eisenhower found the Democrats more receptive to his program in 1958 than ever before. A Congressional Quarterly end-of-the-session study shows that the Democratic-controlled 85th Congress approved 110 of the President's 234 legislative requests in 1958 -- a new high since the President began working with Democratic-controlled Congresses in 1955. The percentage of the President's requests passed by Congress in 1958 was 47, as compared with 36.9 percent in 1957. (Page 1131)

## Legislative Potpourri

Plenty of meat and potatoes -- and also a generous helping of lard -- went into the legislative pot during the last week of the session. These major bills were pushed through: mutual security and military construction appropriations, the debt ceiling increase, supplemental and independent offices appropriations, the meat packer control bill, the defense education bill, the depressed areas aid bill, and the agricultural surplus disposal bill. Major bills killed; railroad pension increases, passport law changes, expansion of the security program. (Page 1139)

## Alaska Joins Up

By a margin of 5-1 or better, Alaska voters Aug. 26 approved a proposition making the giant territory the 49th state. At the same time, they voted in a popularity-poll primary that indicated Democrats in November will elect the new state's first Governor, Representative and one of the two Senators. (Page 1155)

## State of the Nation

Sen. J.W. Fulbright Aug. 21 told the Senate America's preference for big auto tail fins and contempt for intellectual excellence had brought the Nation's defense efforts and foreign policy to serious trouble. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall took a different stand, said defense shortcomings were far less serious than had been feared. (Page 1157)

### Roll-Call Votes

**HOUSE:** UN police force, national cultural center, Pan-American games, military construction, defense education aid, p. 1148.

**SENATE:** Railroad retirement benefits, defense education aid, national debt limit increase, p. 1147; mutual security appropriation, independent offices appropriation, Lake Michigan water diversion, p. 1150.

### Congress Goes Home

At 4:11 a.m. the morning of Aug. 24, the Senate adjourned sine die and the 85th Congress went home. The House had adjourned 2 hours and 11 minutes earlier. Before ending their work, both chambers passed and sent to the President a joint resolution fixing Jan. 7, 1959, as the date for convening the 86th Congress. (Page 1139)

## Little Rock Integration

The U.S. Supreme Court postponed its decision in the Little Rock, Ark., school integration case until at least Sept. 11. The Court Aug. 21, after receiving arguments from the U.S. Solicitor General, the Little Rock school board and the NAACP, fixed Sept. 11 as the date for further arguments by the school board. The Arkansas legislature, meanwhile, changed the date for opening Central High School from Sept. 2 to Sept. 15 and enacted a package of anti-integration laws. (Page 1152)

## AFL-CIO Merger

Labor Day finds the formerly independent AFL and CIO almost completely merged. The state-level staffs of the once rival organizations have merged in all but these eight states: California, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Merger conventions are scheduled between now and Jan. 1, 1959, in all those states except New Jersey and New York. By the end of 1958, AFL-CIO leaders see the merger certainly complete in 46 states and maybe in all 48. With the move into one "house of labor" almost finished, the AFL-CIO leadership is concentrating on making that house attractive. The federation will conduct a public relations campaign in an effort to neutralize the bad impressions created by the Senate labor investigations and has embarked on a "get tough" policy with corrupt unions. (Page 1153)



